

VOL. 68

NO. 11

textile

AUGUST • 1 • 1945

There is at least one authority who believes that cotton will hold its own as a textile fiber despite the threat of synthetics. John Leahy presents his ideas on Pages 21 & 22.

bulletin

Lubricate Long Draft Rolls and Saddles with

TRADE MARK  REGISTERED
NON-FLUID OIL
IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE & FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Which gives them—

Effective lubrication...
resulting in

- Correct speed ratio between top and bottom rolls.
- Even yarn because of maintained speed.
- Clean yarn because drip-less and waste-less.

USED SUCCESSFULLY IN 7 OUT OF 10 MILLS.

Write for Descriptive Bulletins



ADVERTISERS
INDEX—PAGE 39

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292 Madison Avenue, New York

Works: Newark, N. J.

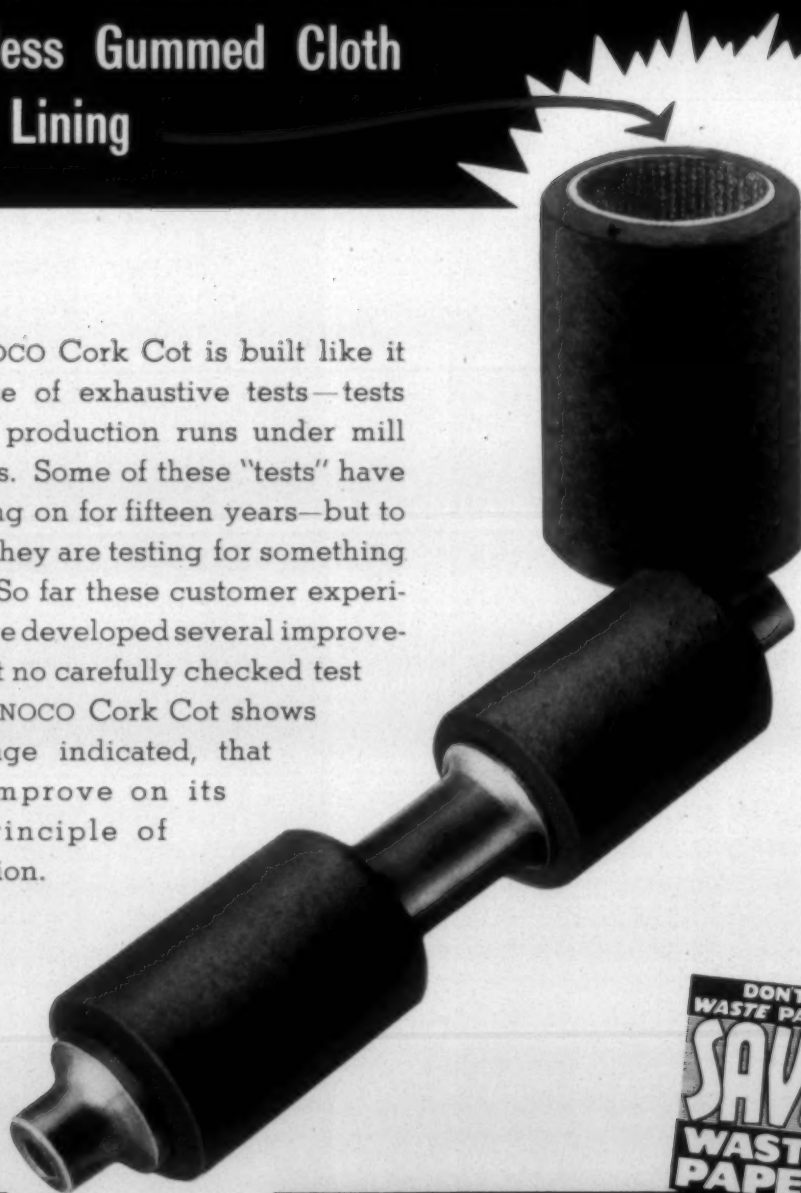
Southern District Manager

WAREHOUSES: Charlotte, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Atlanta, Ga.

Made on different principle

The SONOCO Cork Cot - - with the Exclusive and Patented Seamless Gummed Cloth Inner Lining

The SONOCO Cork Cot is built like it is because of exhaustive tests—tests made on production runs under mill conditions. Some of these "tests" have been going on for fifteen years—but to SONOCO they are testing for something better... So far these customer experiences have developed several improvements but no carefully checked test of the SONOCO Cork Cot shows any change indicated, that would improve on its basic principle of construction.



SONOCO MAKES EVERYTHING IN PAPER CARRIERS

SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

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That is why Commercial factoring is so flexible—a modern method of financing—suited to your particular needs. Immediate working capital is made available through your accounts receivable. Cash is forwarded to you as shipments are made. Yet you sell on your regular terms. Credit losses and collection expense are assumed by us.

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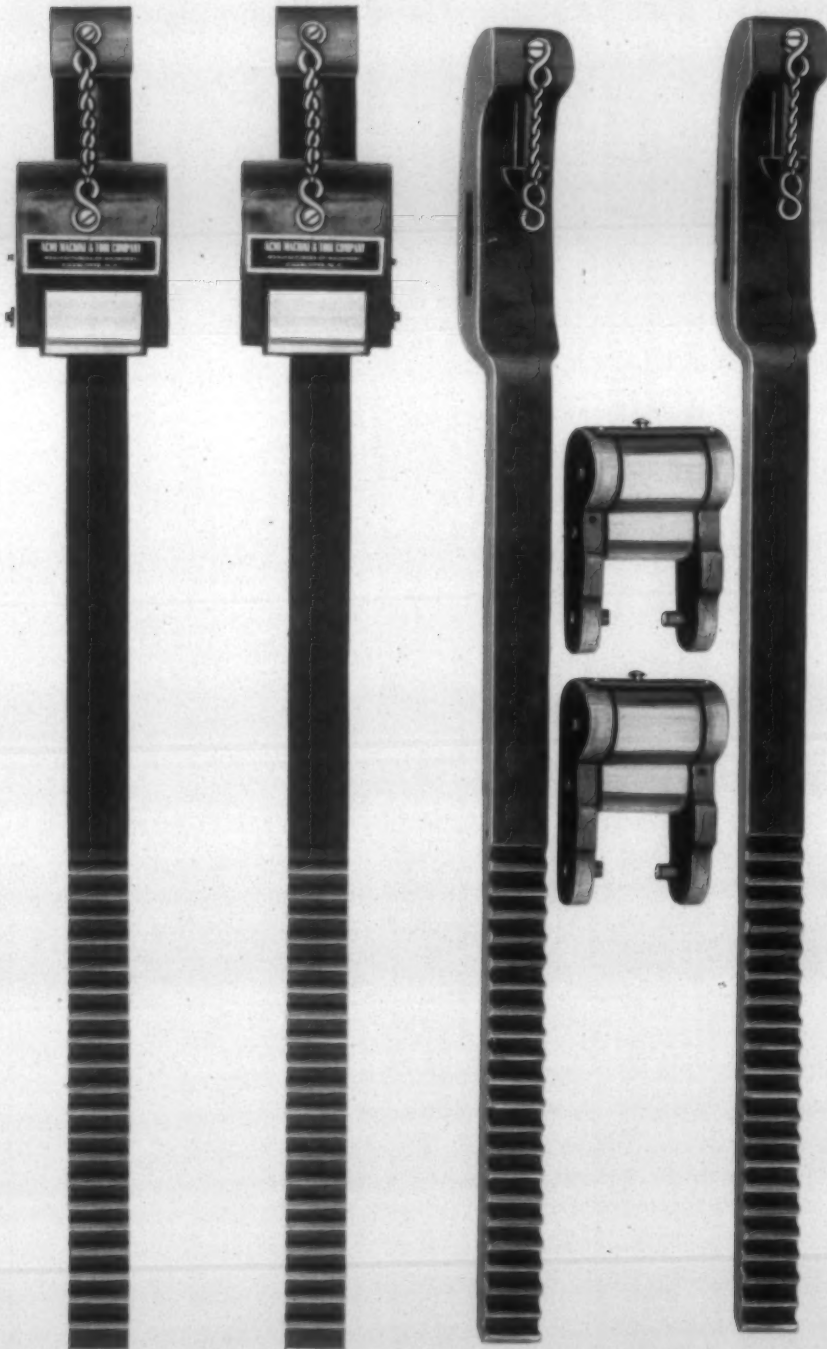
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(Patent No. 2,018,063)

Self aligning head insures even seating of rollers on Lap pin. Will not wear rollers cone shape.

FAFNIR BALL BEARING
EQUIPPED

SAFETY RELEASE PIN

Insure firmer laps by using this device.

For Kitson, Saco-Lowell, Whitin
and Potter & Johnson Pickers.

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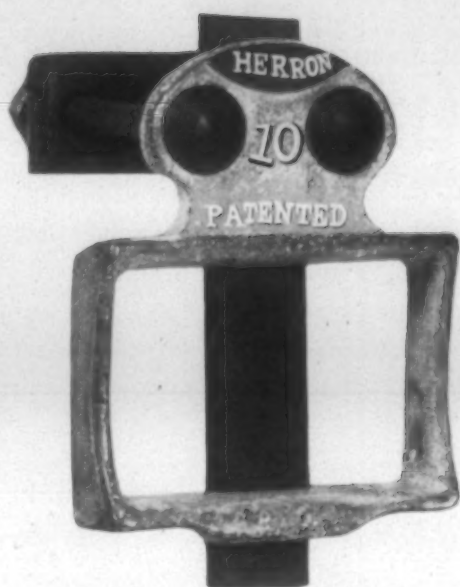
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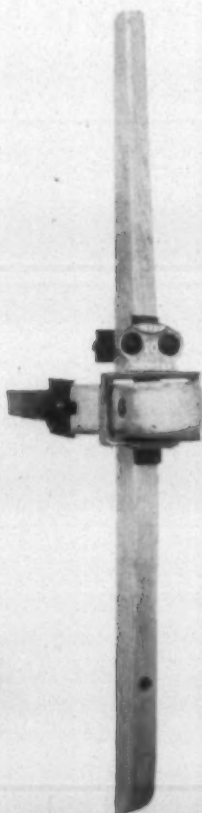
HERRON LUG STRAP SUPPORT

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SETTLES YOUR LUG STRAP TROUBLES



OLD SUPPORT



NEW SUPPORT

Thousands of these supports now in use are ample proof of their dependability and economy. Easy to apply and adjustable to your needs.

**Furnished with Leathers,
Bolts and All Necessary
Parts, Ready to Apply**

Send us your order for a minimum of 12 sets and watch results. Simple, strong, light, easy to adjust.

Saves you in straps, picker sticks, and supplies.

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UNLIKE TOPSY, COTTON EXPERTS DON'T "JUST GROW"



Any successful cotton mill operator knows that important as technical training is, it is still the long years of intimate experience with the fibers themselves which make him a real cotton expert.

Railway is justly proud of the knowledge of its staff executives, research engineers and chemists. They are all men who have grown up with the business and whose technical "know-how" is backed by long years of experience.

These men are bending every effort to discover new end-uses for cotton waste and to broaden and stabil-

ize the market in the coming competitive postwar period. This work is being done with forethought and vision and with a sincere desire to promote the textile industry as a whole.

In finding new uses for wastes, it becomes more and more important that greater care than ever be taken in grading, packing, handling and shipping this material. In striving for higher standards of cleanliness—and thus greater profit in selling—we are sure we can count on the enthusiastic cooperation of the cotton mills, who have so much to gain from this improvement.



The RAILWAY SUPPLY & Mfg. Co. AND AFFILIATES

Specialists in Grading, Marketing and Processing Cotton Fibres

General Offices: Cincinnati, Ohio

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RAYCO COTTON WASTE

NOW AVAILABLE!

Dayton Reversible Drop Box Picker with 3-Point Density Control

1 IT'S HARD HERE

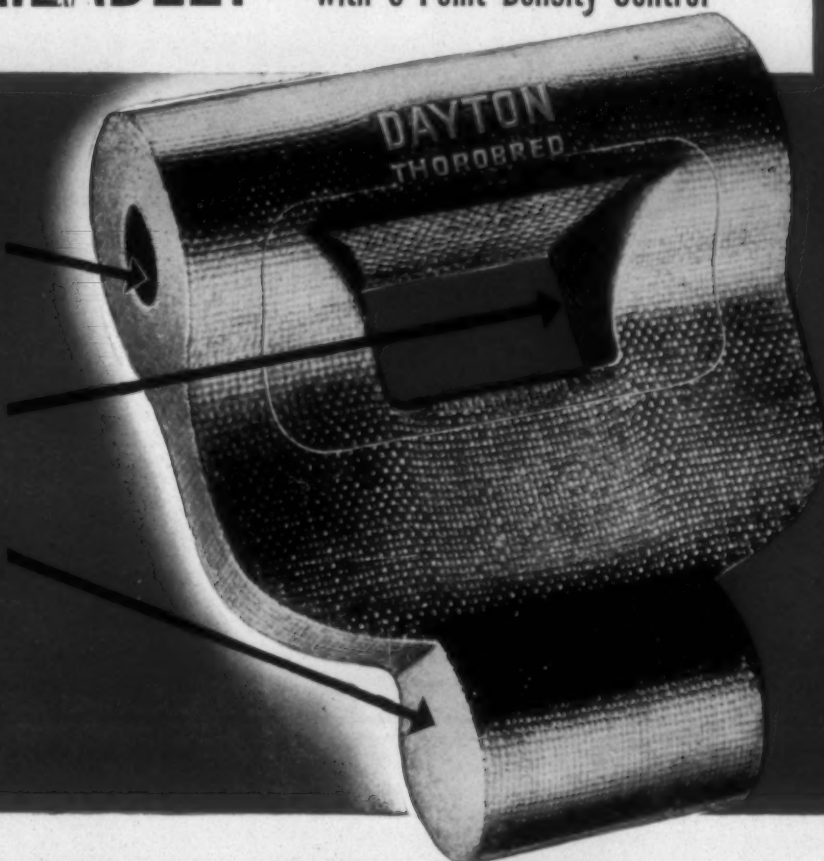
Composition bearing inside spindle hole prevents wear—requires no lubrication

2 IT'S SOFT HERE

Cushions terrific impact of picker stick

3 IT'S SOFTER HERE

Prevents shuttle point loosening



Now available to the entire textile industry! The Dayton Reversible Drop Box Picker is *engineered* for longer life and improved performance through its exclusive "3-Point Density Control."

It's the result of Dayton's long experience in building products for the textile industry—plus tremendously accelerated improvements in synthetics. For while many products traditionally used for picker construction have

depreciated during war time, Dayton Synthetics have been *improved* to a new all-time peak of perfection.

Put this vast improvement in material and design to work in your mill. Write Dayton today.

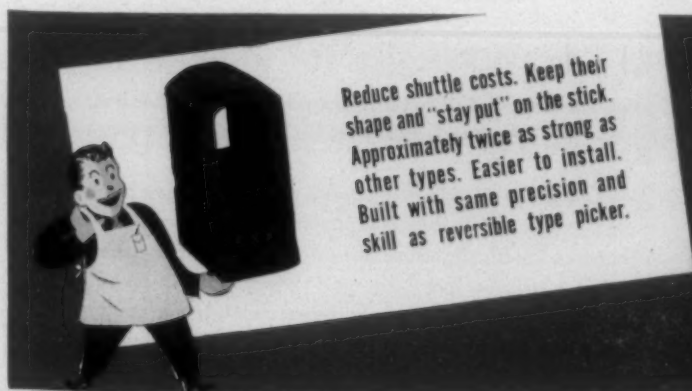
THE DAYTON RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Famous Dayco Synthetic Rubber Products Since 1934

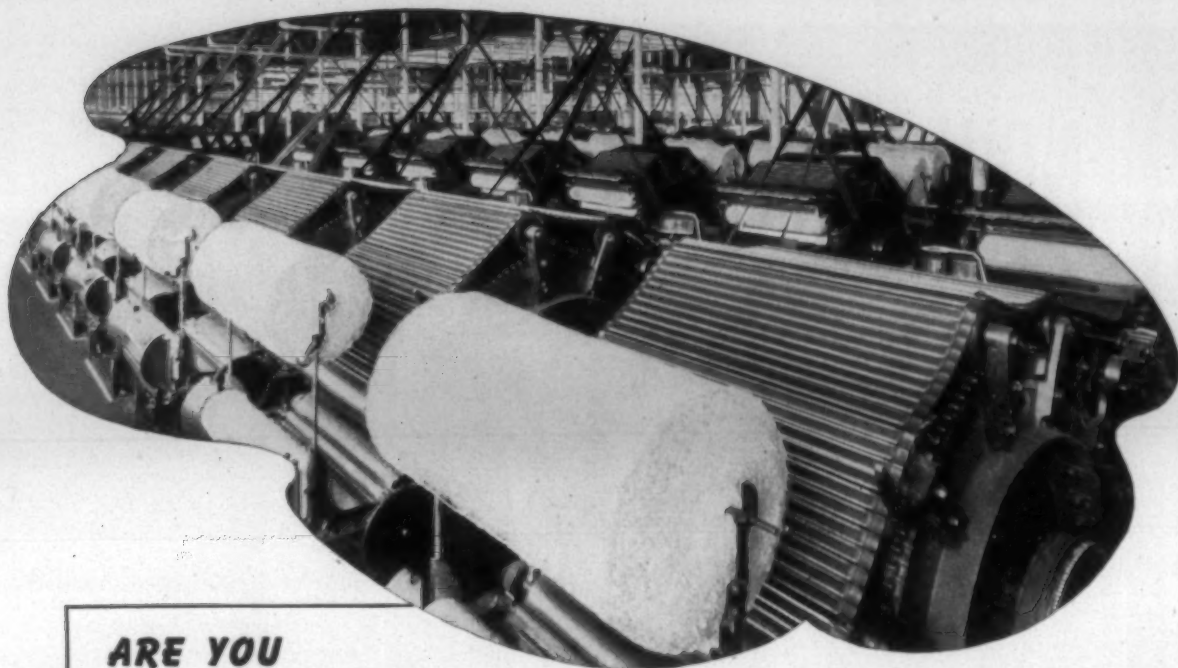
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Main Sales Office: Woodside Building, Greenville, S. C.



Pickers by
Dayton
REG. TRADE MARK THE DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO.
Rubber
THE MARK OF TECHNICAL EXCELLENCE IN SYNTHETIC RUBBER



ARE YOU SHORTHANDED?

Lack of help needn't interfere with your card production. Equipping your cards with the Saco-Lowell Continuous Card Stripper will enable you to assign your "Card Strippers" to more essential work.

The Saco-Lowell *Continuous Card Stripper* is a valuable investment, especially during these times, for it means that help ordinarily assigned to stripping cards can be used for other duties elsewhere in the card room. But the Saco-Lowell *Continuous Card Stripper* does more than save on help—it saves cotton, makes possible a better sliver, increases production as much as 2 per cent, insures a cleaner card room—and at the same time, earns a good return on your investment.

Even though your cards are equipped with other types of strippers, you will find it profitable to use the Saco-Lowell *Continuous Card Stripper*.

IT WILL SAVE YOU . . .

all the time lost in stripping the cylinders; most of the cotton lost as cylinder strips; the power required to operate high-duty vacuum pumps.

AND OF GREATEST IMPORTANCE . . .

it will release from one to two men (now needed for stripping each 50 to 100 cards) for work elsewhere in the mill.

Write for catalog—and request also a Saco-Lowell survey. It will show you how you can earn as much as 80 per cent annually on your investment using Saco-Lowell *Continuous Card Strippers*.

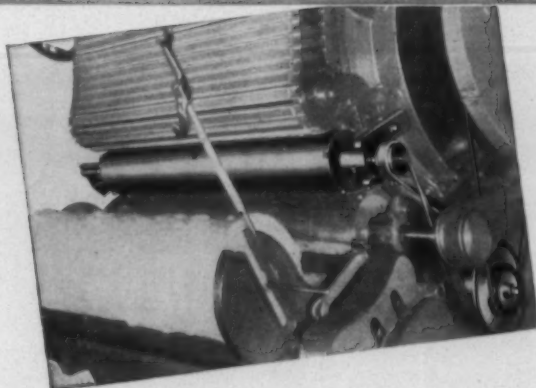
SACO-LOWELL SHOPS • BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Charlotte

Greenville

Atlanta

SACO-LOWELL *Continuous* CARD STRIPPER



In mills equipped with the SACO-LOWELL Continuous Card Stripper, the cylinder is stripped at intervals ranging from 40 hours, when running low grade stock, to 200 hours, when running the better grades. The doffer is generally stripped every 8 hours without stopping the card. Since the surface of the cylinder is always clean with no waste packed between the wires, the sliver is generally cleaner and more uniform. Practically all of the cotton lost in the form of cylinder strips, a loss inherent in every other method of stripping, is recovered, except the extremely low percentage lost when the cylinder is stripped with the conventional brush just before grinding.

Lubricants that

won't foam!

another achievement of Gulf Technologists

GEARS AND CERTAIN other moving parts in industrial and transportation equipment often act like an egg beater on the lubricants which protect them — and cause foaming, which may result in rupture of lubricating film, spilling of lubricant, and possible damage to machinery or equipment.

This is especially important in tank, truck, and bus transmissions, speed reducers, turbines, hydraulic control systems, and in high altitude operation of airplane engines.

Gulf technologists have solved this problem by the development

of a revolutionary new anti-foam agent. This amazing additive effectively prevents foaming regardless of temperatures, altitudes, or operating conditions — another important achievement of Gulf lubrication engineers and laboratory technicians.

Many of the quality lubricants in Gulf's complete line now contain this remarkable anti-foam ingredient. Write, wire, or phone your nearest Gulf office today and ask for a simple and convincing demonstration of these nonfoaming characteristics.



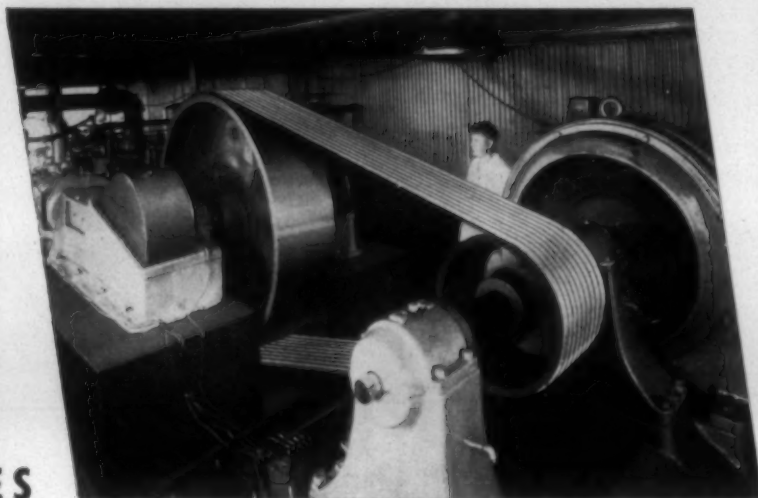
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Your Standard
GATES VULCO ROPES



are the BEST V-BELTS
Gates Ever Delivered to You!

That is a strong statement but it is simply a fact—
and here are the reasons for it.

To meet the needs of our Army's tanks, tractors and self-propelled big guns in *combat service*, it was necessary to develop V-Belts far superior to any that had ever been built before. Gates developed and built these greatly superior V-BELTS—and here is why this fact is important to you:—

- Every improvement developed by Gates for these Army V-BELTS has been added, day by day, to the quality of the standard Gates Vulco Ropes which have been delivered to you.

IN ADDITION --

Gates also makes these special belts to meet exceptional service needs.

Rayon Cord

V-Belts

Static-Safety

V-Belts

Special Synthetic

V-Belts

Cotton Cord

V-Belts

Steel Cable

V-Belts

All Gates
V-Belts are
Built With

The Patented
**CONCAVE
SIDE**



You have not had to wait until after the war for these improvements for the simple reason that more efficient V-Belts have been an important factor in increasing essential war production. That is why your standard Gates Vulco Ropes are today the best V-Belts that have ever been delivered to you.

In addition, where V-Belts of special construction are required, your Gates Rubber Engineer is in position to supply a Gates V-Belt that is precisely engineered to meet your special needs. You need only pick up your phone book and look under the heading "Gates Rubber." The Gates Rubber Engineer will bring to you, right in your own plant, the very latest advances in V-Belt construction and in drive operation as well.



THE MARK OF
SPECIALIZED RESEARCH

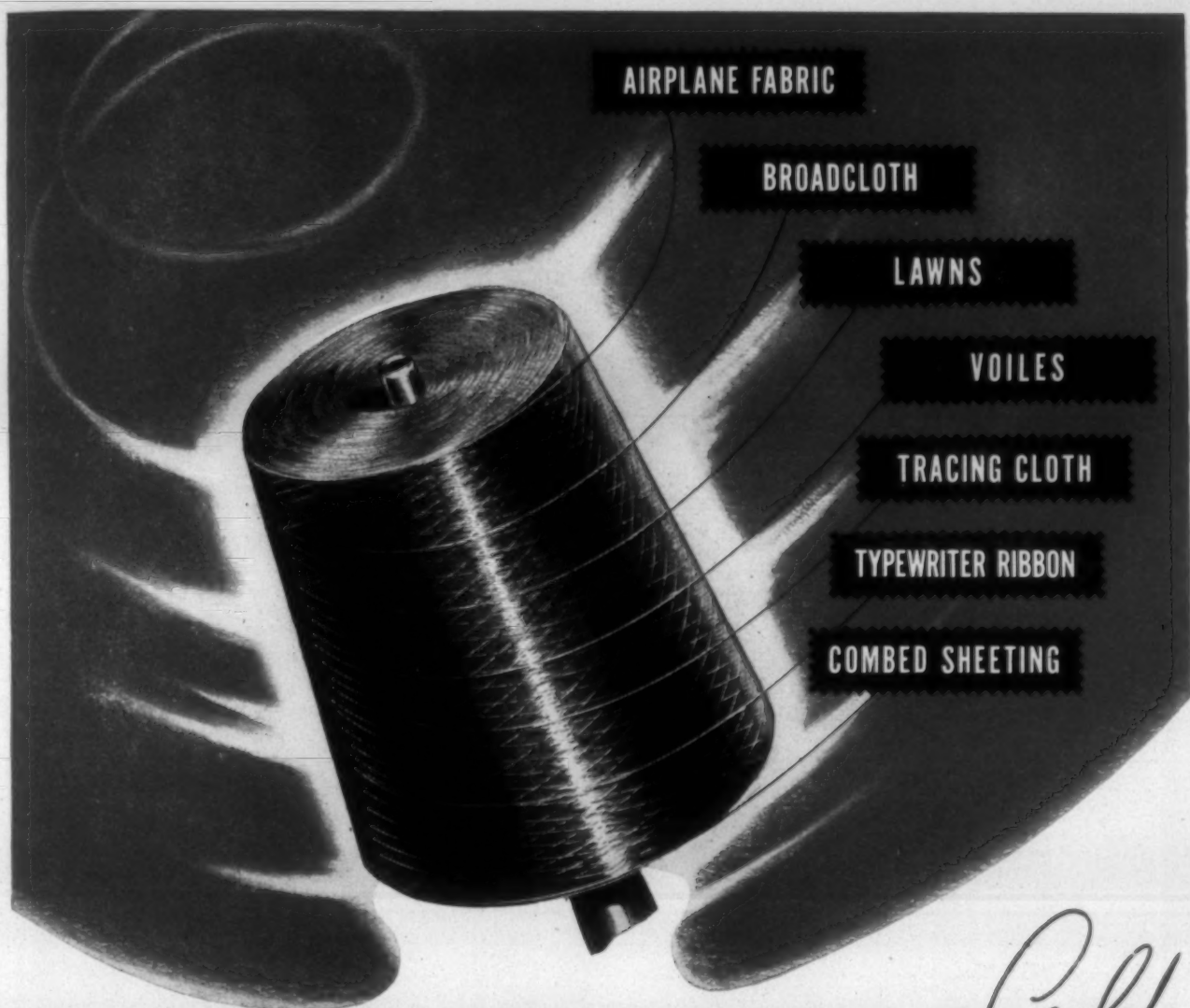
THE GATES RUBBER COMPANY

Engineering Offices and Jobber Stocks in All Large Industrial Centers

458

GATES VULCO ROPE DRIVES

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GREENVILLE, S. CAROLINA, 108 W. Washington Street BIRMINGHAM 3, ALA., 801-2 Liberty National Life Bldg.



A WARP SIZING STARCH THAT TURNS THREAD INTO

Gold

NALEX is a quicker cooking, colorless warp sizing starch of controlled viscosity. It produces stronger, smoother surfaced yarns at savings from \$500 to \$1,000 a carload... over ordinary warp sizes for fine combed cotton yarns.

— and further, NALEX is more economical to prepare: It requires only 20 to 30 minutes at the boil — instead of the usual 1½ to 2½ hours... uses 50% less softener for regular sizing; none for light sizing... needs no enzymes or chemicals to adjust its accurately controlled viscosity.

— and still further, NALEX is more economical to use: It resists thinning out... assures a uniform size pick-up... forms a strong, smooth, continuous film on the yarn that pro-

duces an excellent 'cover' effect after weaving... and de-sizes readily.

Ask for a trial NALEX demonstration — NOW. A National technician can run off a few beams without upsetting your regular production.

National also produces: KOVAT, a cold water swelling gum for vat and discharge printing; HOOSIER Pearl Cornstarch; LANAMYL for sizing worsted yarns; FLOJEL, uniform, thin boiling corn starches in all standard fluidities; FIBERJEL "v" for sizing filament viscose yarns; FIBERJEL "AC" for sizing filament acetate yarns; FIBERJEL "SR" for sizing rayon yarns and blends with acetate or wool.

Offices: 270 Madison Avenue, New York 16; Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, San Francisco and other principal cities.

National
STARCH PRODUCTS

STARCHES — AND SPECIALTIES WITH EASILY DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY



What makes a Loom Motor FEVERISH ?

A loom, you know, is like no other machine. For it combines motions in many directions . . . rotating and oscillating, continuous and intermittent. And in its unique characteristics are operational mysteries which are slowly but surely being brought to light.

Take loom motors, for instance. A mill man says: "These motors are running hot!" But when C&K engineers investigate that statement by measuring power, the watt-meter tells nothing. As far as you can see by this instrument, the motor apparently isn't overloaded.

But the patient is running a temperature, just the same!

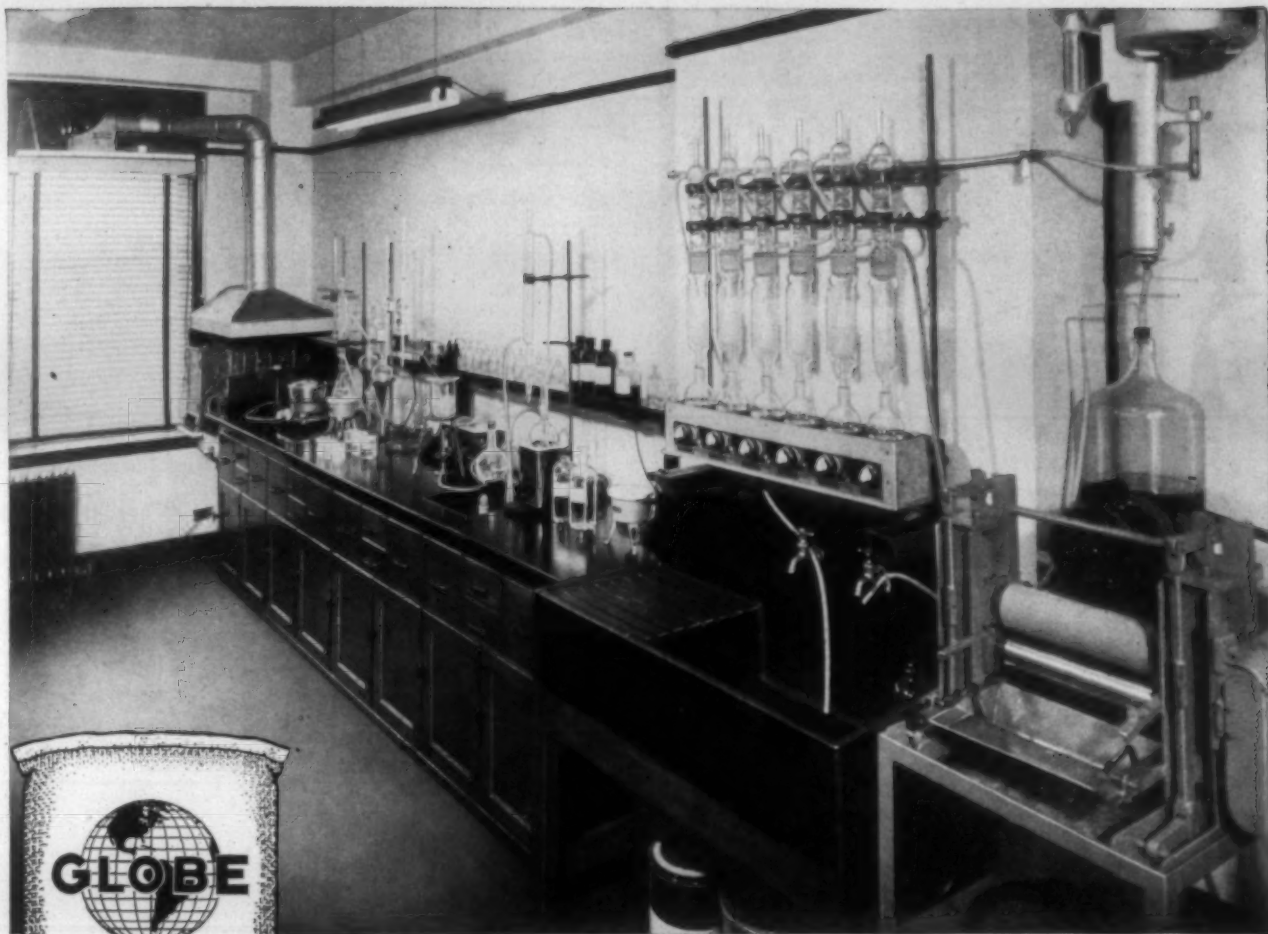
So C&K engineers proceed to an analysis by a recording oscillograph . . . which shows that, in one revolution of the crankshaft, the motor runs both as a motor *and* as a generator. These violent fluctuations burden the motor with instantaneous peak loads far exceeding the average power required to drive the loom. And though these fluctuations don't show up as power consumed, still they raise motor temperature to a "feverish" degree.

What's more, these power fluctuations also impose on clutches far more severe burdens than you would ever expect to find in a loom. And these are the reasons why C&K is applying the newest scientific instruments and techniques of study to develop better loom motors and clutches. Next month, in these pages, one of these studies will be outlined, so that you may see *still another field* in which C&K is working to bring you—by steady, tested development—looms that will weave finer fabrics with greater economy.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. • CHICAGO, ILL. • ALBANY, N. Y.





Looking Ahead to Better Textiles

OUR experienced technicians, using the complete facilities of our textile laboratory, at Greenville, S. C., have successfully solved many problems in the use of starch. We cordially invite you to consult them if you have any starch problems. Their services are at your command.

CORN PRODUCTS SALES COMPANY

Greenville, S. C. Greensboro, N. C. Spartanburg, S. C.
Birmingham, Ala. Atlanta, Ga.



and **WHITIN**
HAS THOSE CARDS!

Typical Mill Installation of Whitin 40" Full Roller Cards

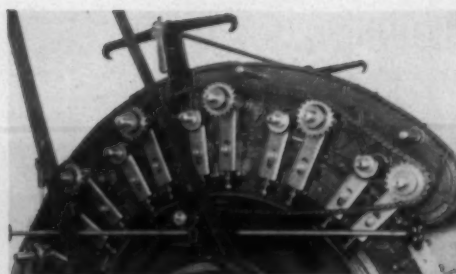
Special products require special handling and properly designed equipment.

If you are now running or planning to run spun rayon, rayon and wool blends, merinos and similar long staple products, it is essential that you have equipment made expressly for that purpose.

Carding is a most important step in the preparation of these long staple fibers — and we believe the Whitin 40" Full Roller Card provides the best means now available of handling this important operation.

Consider its many desirable features and improvements all of which were designed to strengthen your position in a highly competitive field of operation.

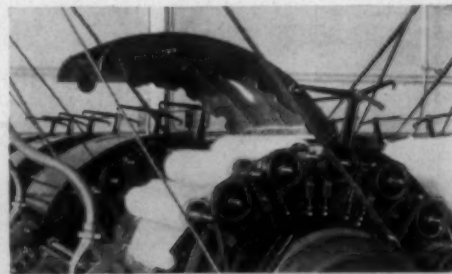
1. Full roller operation — 6 sets of worker and stripper rolls.
2. 25 lbs. per hour average production on 3 denier and coarser.
3. Extremely low waste percentage ($\frac{3}{4}$ of 1%).
4. Thorough blending and less staple breakage.
5. Improved double lap back feed.



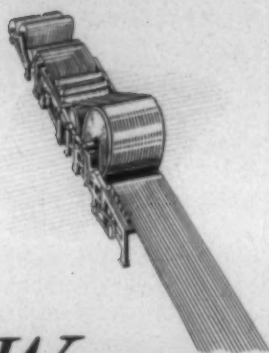
Improved Chain Drive
for Worker Rolls



Improved Dust Shields
and Fly-proof Covers



WHITIN MACHINE WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.
CHARLOTTE, N. C. ATLANTA, GA.



● Marco Polo's memoirs—dictated while in prison—give us the first account of the cultivation and weaving of cotton in China. His noting the use of colored threads in Chinese fabrics shows that in weaving, as in other phases of their ancient civilization, they had far surpassed their European contemporaries.

Today—mill operators realize the importance of proper starch selection for their par-

ticular types of warps. They prefer Staley Starches because the strict uniformity of each and every shipment permits their sizing formulas to remain constant. Staley's complete line of thick and thin boiling starches—for every textile mill use—has been developed by skilled chemists. Staley Starches are under rigid laboratory control during every step of processing. Staley's prompt service and complete cooperation—proved in more than a quarter of a century of serving the nation's textile mills—can help you. Staley's can recommend the correct starch for all of your sizing requirements.

Weavers of China..



Number Four in a series published as a Tribute to the Development of Weaving through the centuries.

In the 10th Century Marco Polo, the celebrated Italian adventurer, brought back to Venice lovely fabrics of cotton grown and woven in China.



STALEY STARCHES

**A. E. STALEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
DECATUR, ILLINOIS**

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SPARTANBURG

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SAN FRANCISCO

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BOSTON

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On their Way again to Win again!



Are You?

Today the veterans of our European victories are sailing to final triumph in the Pacific! Meanwhile patriotic American industrial leaders are following a full-speed-ahead program to hasten peace through the Payroll Savings Plan!

From coast to coast, veteran Bond salesmen—and women—who put over the Mighty 7th, are once more mustered into service for plantwide selective re-

solicitation campaigns. These special efforts to keep employee Bond buying at a maximum are directed toward two major objectives:

A To hold every new 7th War Loan subscriber on the Payroll Savings Plan books—maintaining and, wherever possible, increasing present Bond allotments.

B To convince all regular sub-

scribers who recently stepped up their Bond buying, of the many advantages of continuing on this foresighted, extra-Bonds-for-the-future basis.

Back up our fighting men who have won one war—and will win another. Use selective resolicitation to make your Payroll Savings Plan more effective—put a tighter rein on inflationary tendencies—build peacetime prosperity.

The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by

textile bulletin

★

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement prepared under the auspices of the Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

★



MADE BY
DENMAN TIRE & RUBBER CO.



MANUFACTURERS OF
THE FAMOUS
DENMAN LOOP PICKERS



It is possible to nail the target dead center occasionally, by accident, but continuous bullseyes mean one thing . . . marksmanship.

Similarly, the dimensions of one picker may be correct, but the center-to-center distance on ALL pickers must be identical to assure that essential quality . . . uniformity.

Every Denman Pioneer Box Loom Picker is

INDIVIDUALLY MOLDED

By being individually molded, it achieves uniformity of weight, dimensions and resiliency. Its final test is year-in and year-out use. In this test it holds a challenging record. The record is . . .

LOWEST COST PER LOOM PER YEAR

EXCLUSIVE SALES REPRESENTATIVE

The **TERRELL MACHINE CO., Inc.**

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

**DYED
ACETATE RAYON!**

finished with

ARIPEL-FS

Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

**Has Excellent
Fastness to
Atmospheric Gases**

Yes, acetate rayon dyed fabrics treated with double-action ARIPEL-FS are remarkably resistant to the fading action of atmospheric gases as proven by the "Gas Chamber" test.

ARIPEL-FS is also an effective softener and therefore works two ways in a one bath treatment —

- Increases the gas-resistance of the color.
- Imparts a soft, smooth pleasing finish.

ARKANSAS CO. INC.

Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals for over 40 Years
Newark, New Jersey

The War Goes On

THE lights are bright again on Broadway and on Main Street. The curfew has been lifted. The banner headlines that recorded the last phases of Europe's greatest conflict have shrunk. And throughout the land there is not only relief and thanksgiving, but also a growing tendency to return to "normalcy."

We know, of course, that fighting is still going on in the Pacific. But after the magnitude and breathless pace of the war in Europe, our perspective of that struggle seems somehow to shrink with the headlines. And the constant reports about Japanese peace moves feed our hopes that it won't be long now before Japan throws up her hands as well and peace reigns again throughout the world.

That is exactly what the Japanese would like us to think and do. It is their one chance to escape defeat. They are not only fanatical, but also cunning. They will fight and die to the last man, but they have always retreated before overwhelming force, and have always tried to make peace before they were crushed, on the sound theory that he who, facing defeat, makes peace will be able to fight another day.

To understand the inevitability of such a new conflict, we must look at the Pacific war, not through our own eyes, but "through Japanese eyes," as I have tried to explain and document in my new book bearing that title. To the Japanese, this war is a "holy war," waged in the fulfillment of a "divine mission" entrusted to them by their Shinto gods. That "mission" is to "unify" and "pacify" the turbulent world by subjecting it to the rule of the Japanese emperor, who, as the direct descendant of the Sun Goddess, the highest deity in the Japanese heavens, is the god and emperor of the earth. All those nations who reject Japan's "divine mission," and refuse to acknowledge her emperor as their own god and emperor, shall be chastized and, if necessary, eliminated.

But since the main power centers in this world have hitherto been in the Occident, and since Japan is not strong

enough to overcome them all at once, "divine cunning" dictates that the Japanese crusaders should combine with some of the western powers in order to liquidate others, and that they should time their blows to coincide with wars among the western powers themselves. And since this mission was entrusted to the Japanese emperors at the "beginnings of Heaven and Earth," and continues for "ages eternal," temporary setbacks, retreats and even defeats matter little as long as Japan survives to resume it under more propitious circumstances.

Fantastic? Of course—in our eyes. But not in Japanese eyes. The question is: what are we—what are you—going to do about it? Let everybody answer for himself. — *Otto D. Tolischus in The Traveler (Victor Ring Traveler Co.)*

The Import Myth

THE woolen industry [in America] today ranks seventh in the number of manufacturers, with 583 firms, and in value of manufactured products with a gross of \$685,311,713 annually.

With this mechanical empire, plus American talent in design and fashion, the great American woolen industry should prosper far beyond the dreams of avarice. And it will if American consumers will banish the intangible factor known as the import myth—the illusion that imported goods are superior to American products.

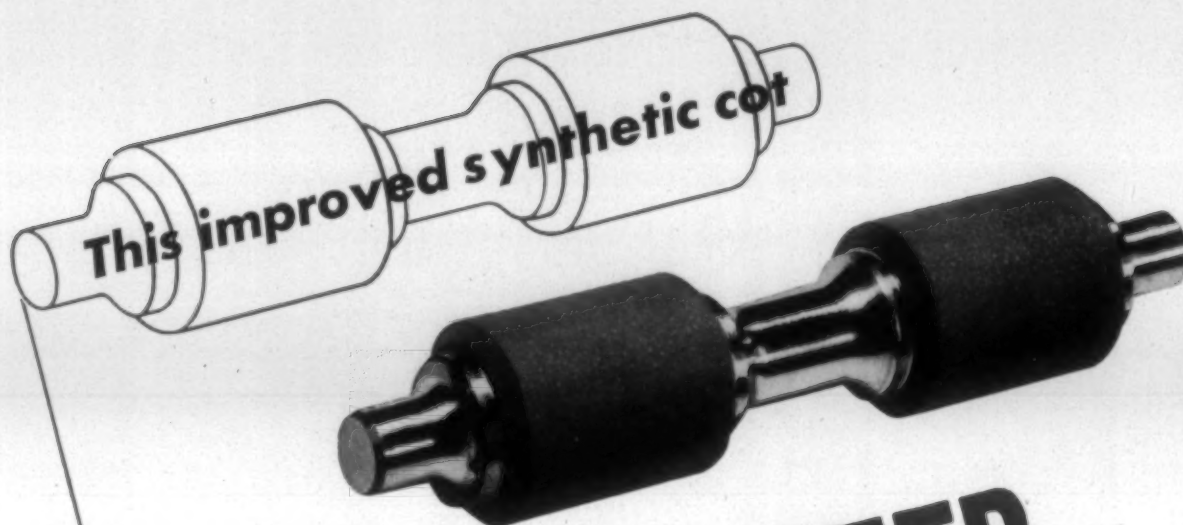
This import myth is an indication that even after almost two centuries of independence and progress we still are suffering from a colonial hangover. This hangover, this woolen umbilical cord, can be traced back to the days when we were a British colony. We have seen how English manufacturers fought to prevent our looms from becoming too potent. Let us look further. The products that came from the mother country in those days were superior to those that were confected in the New World, whose ways were crude, whose workmen were rough, and who, consequently, could only turn out correspondingly rough, crude fabrics. The dandies of the era, early American snobs, would sooner have

walked the streets of our infant nation attired in feathers and war paint than have worn a coat whose cloth was not imported. And the unsnobbish, non-dandies, the well-to-do people who could afford to pay more for their wearing apparel—they, too, sought the finer fabrics from abroad. These 200-year-old prejudices have their reflection in the import myth of today.

There exists, without question, the misconception, based on shrewd merchandising, snob appeal, and the fact that much good wool fabric does come from abroad, that unless cloth is imported it is inferior. It is my carefully considered judgment, after not inconsiderable investigation, that the products of American looms and American weavers are as good or better than fabrics made anywhere.

I think we have seen that the question of American woollens being inferior to those with a foreign label is legitimately at home under the heading of the import myth. The textile industry is progressive, possesses initiative, creative ability, and is constantly seeking to attract more and more skilled workmen to its roster of thousands of capable craftsmen. The American textile industry is producing clothing as fine or finer than any made anywhere in the world.

I call on the American people to destroy the import myth. I want to say here parenthetically that I am not in any way attempting to decry the quality of imports; I am not asking for a boycott of material coming from across the sea. I reject any kind of commercial chauvinism. I am stating unequivocally that the mumbo-jumbo, the black magic, that is supposed through a mere sea voyage to make a piece of camel hair better than say the camel hair manufactured in the United States is nonsense. Let us recognize once and all the stature of our own craftsmen. Let the word "domestic" come quickly to mean what, to too many, "import" means today. Let us have pride in our own efforts, let us dispel the clouded air, the murky magic, the bated-breath attitude that surrounds the import myth.—*From a speech in the House of Representatives by Hon. Augustus W. Bennet of New York.*



DRAFTS BETTER

...because it retains its excellent grip longer

DURING the past three years Armstrong's Accotex Cots have proved in hundreds of mills that they draft better than any other synthetic cot. Their superior performance is due to the specially formulated cork-and-synthetic-rubber composition of Accotex Cots. This material is highly resistant to "slicking up" which means Accotex Cots retain their excellent grip longer... produce higher quality yarn.

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Post-war Question } **COTTON vs. SYNTHETIC FIBERS** **COTTON and SYNTHETIC FIBERS**

By JOHN LEAHY, Director, Cotton Research Committee of Texas

ON cotton's post-war horizon, looming large, is a gigantic symbol of interrogation which questions the future of cotton in the post-war storm of fiber competition, just as a gathering, early-morning storm gives a blood-red cast to a rising sun about to be engulfed by a transient force. In my consideration of the future of cotton, I believe sincerely that the threat of synthetic competition is a transient force as are storm clouds, thunder and lightning. Moreover, it is my conviction that as a storm confers benefits in the form of rain, so will benefits accrue to cotton out of the competitive threat of synthetics.

The first and foremost consideration to be given to the problem concerns a proposition which is very deep-seated and has its roots at the beginning of our civilization, or our way of life. Civilization confers on us the desire to wear clothes, and throughout the world where aboriginal tribes still survive, the determination of an uncivilized state stems from their nakedness. This forms the base of fiber utilization.

Nature's Processes Foremost

There is a growing consciousness, born of the war and the events which immediately preceded it, that, after all, civilization is an implement of life and living, and not an end unto itself—that we are creatures of nature and not of civilization. In Germany, the citadel of the cynical and material, where synthetics and ersatz achievements set the pace for the balance of the world in their evolution toward a state of autarchy, it became all too evident in a forceful way that a state of autarchy built on limited and known raw material supplies must of necessity be transient even if it lasted a thousand years. In recognition of this inherent weakness, Germany, the great exponent of synthetic products, sought to revise and revamp its autarchic economy through the development of resources which constantly recur in nature, notably forest products.

Adapting our civilization practices to the pattern of nature is an inevitability to which even we may be forced in our lifetime. Cotton, as a plant, is compatible. And until factory operations synthesize commodities out of the atmosphere along with water and the aid of solar power, nature's

processes will remain foremost in the long pull. With the development of nylon and the announcement that it is a product of air, water and coal, mouths went agape in wonderment over such a significant achievement. This occurred at a time when political sages were proclaiming the demerit of cotton as a soil-depleting crop, when, as a matter of fact, cotton is a product of the air, produced without benefit of coal in a semi-arid environment.

When cotton is consumed or otherwise dissipated, the elements which nature combined to make the cotton fiber return to nature. Thus when you burn a cotton thread, you are destroying nothing more than the physical manifestation of cotton and the liberated elements return to the atmosphere to be remanifested as a cotton fiber through the respiration of the cotton plant. Cotton wealth is not only annually occurring, but annually recurring through a cyclical operation. Another fundamental in the proposition of natural commodities as cotton against synthetics is the disposition to contrast factory efficiency versus farm inefficiency. Proponents of synthetics represent that the advent of their products and the competitive threat they pose are reflections of their technological genius and their mastery over the effort of nature as represented by agricultural enterprise.

The overall picture of price competition between synthetics and cotton, it seems to me, involves accelerating costs in the field of industry due to social movements and demands and the practically explicit responsibility placed on industry to provide employment for the component members of its culture, as the requirement to supply 60,000,000 post-war jobs, as against opportunities to significantly reduce costs, particularly in cotton agriculture through the application of industrial practices, a departure from past practice that is totally new and in the infancy of its evolution.

No Drastic Price Decline

I do not therefore anticipate a really drastic decline in price on the part of synthetics which will impose uneconomic values on cotton production. The future, in my opinion, holds for cotton a position of preferential advantage in price competition, with one political meddling in the cotton price structure and the chain of costly face-saving political manip-



**MUST COTTON
BATTLE EVERY
COMPETITOR?**

ulations which follow in its wake. The guarantee of a unit price, which the producer considers a political benefit, entails the need to reduce production in order that scarcity will justify the price; so the gift of unit price is actually earned by the producer and in the final analysis the gross income in dollars is approximately the same. It is very much like trading a badly-worn, hard-luck two-dollar bill for two new crisp one-dollar bills. Your situation is no different, it just looks different. Over-priced cotton excludes itself from its natural markets, indirectly subsidizes synthetics through this creation of fictitious values, and through an imposed scarcity to support a fictitious price encourages the development of synthetics.

In every discussion of cotton versus synthetics, the dire anticipations expressed at least suggest that cotton may be totally displaced as a crop either by one or a combination of all synthetic fibers. In any such consideration, it would be well to evaluate the magnitude of cotton consumption. Thirty million bales represent approximately 15 billion pounds of cotton. World cotton consumption is approximately five times the world consumption of rayon. An expanded productive capacity of 500 per cent would have to be imposed on the rayon industry in order to continue to satisfy the established demand for rayon and assume the burden of fiber supply now carried by cotton, if it were technically possible for rayon to substitute for cotton in its many and varied channels of utilization.

A 500 per cent increase in productive capacity on the part of rayon may be technically feasible from a facilities standpoint. Raw material supplies and water are, however, self-operating limiting factors, even if all other elements were favorable to the displacement of cotton. Rayon, being cellulose, is similar to cotton in respect to the fact that it is produced from recurring resources, notably forests. Unlike cotton, however, forest resources are not annually recurring in the same sense as we consider cotton to be annually recurring. To the extent that rayon is manufactured from wood pulp, it may be said to be produced from a natural resource that is 20 to 50 years in the making.

Since rayon is the nearby competitive threat to cotton and the pacemaker for all other synthetics in this contest, the pattern of cotton's future in respect to the threat of synthetics can be anticipated out of our experiences over the next few years. I have already expressed confidence in the ability of cotton to maintain a favorable price relationship to rayon staple, barring political manipulations. Favorable price, while a potent weapon, is not an unassailable defense, as witness the encroachments of rayon in the field of cotton over the past 20 years.

A distinct advantage possessed by staple rayon is the fact of its uniformity and complete usability (i.e., freedom from waste). In contrast, cotton spinners offer up daily thanks for the fact of a law of averages, which is simply to say, that to be usable because of its widely diverse characteristics, cotton fibers have to be averaged. To anyone who has critically viewed a cotton fiber array, the utter lack of uniformity in staple length is most impressive. For instance, staple cotton which may be classed as one inch may have 20 per cent or more fibers ranging from $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches and 50 per cent ranging from one inch to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, while the remainder may range from $\frac{1}{8}$ to linters.

To be competitive with rayon in respect to a uniformity of staple, it has been suggested that cotton ginning practices and equipment be so researched to make practical a selective cotton ginning process, whereby the ultra-long staple may be recovered, and the staple length on which a bale of cotton is sold recovered with a high degree of uniformity and the remaining or residue fibers of sub-staple length be recovered separately to seek market which desires such quality of cotton.

The research of compelling necessity for the future benefit of cotton to make this natural fiber competitive with rayon is concerned with methods for physically determining the many different qualities which cotton fiber possesses and evaluating those qualities completely, all of the way through to the fabric. This research is underway; it is only in its initiating stages, but the early indications are so consistently positive that, even at this early date, by physical testing we can identify common variety groups. The search seeks to make the wide range of qualities which cotton naturally possesses so determinable and selective that a spinner can acquire staple cotton which will perform precisely as he expects and preclude the need for averaging. It is possible that out of this research totally new fabric qualities can be achieved.

Cotton and Foreign Policy

Approximately 50 per cent of the world rayon plant capacity is in Germany and Japan—two countries where population density is at the maximum, which do not have extensive forest resources. These two countries were the foremost exponents of the philosophy of national self-sufficiency, "have not" nations which used the resources at their command for militaristic purposes rather than employ such resources to facilitate the flow of international commerce, particularly with respect to cotton products. In the post-war industrial rehabilitation of the enemy countries we can obtain a reasonably objective evaluation of the merits of cotton versus rayon if raw cotton is made as freely available as its competing synthetics, or as the raw materials from which they are obtained. This is simply to say that if our cotton export policies and practices have so operated in the past to force synthetics on the—(Continued on Page 44)

HOW TO SECURE UNIFORM SOAP PENETRATION

Uniform soap penetration depends to a great extent on the characteristics of your soap solution. A soap solution that is not homogenous, that is lumpy and partially congealed is not only hard to work with, but by its nature cannot give uniform penetration.

Many textile mills are overcoming this difficulty by using "LIGHTNIN" Portable Mixers to get a smooth flowing soap solution of uniform consistency and of uniform alkalinity—the characteristics that mean uniform soap penetration.

"LIGHTNIN" Mixers also cut down on soap preparation time in two ways. They speed up soap solution in boiling water. They permit you to make up a concentrated solution with a minimum of boiling water. Diluting water can be added cold with the same "LIGHTNIN" Portable Mixers shortening the cooling time by five to six hours.

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Direct Drive Portable Mixers
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1. GEAR DRIVE PORTABLE MIXERS

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ALL "LIGHTNIN" PORTABLE MIXERS HAVE A BRONZE, UNIVERSALLY ADJUSTABLE CLAMP which permits mixer to be swung up, down and sidewise, permitting a great number of mixing actions (such as pulling a vortex, or producing heavily rolling action, etc.) in addition to the patented "LIGHTNIN" double mixing action.

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- Catalog B-75 gives the complete story on all "LIGHTNIN" Portable Mixers including types, sizes and operational and constructional features. It also gives maintenance instructions and suggestions on how to get more work from them. Just send in the coupon and get a copy by return mail.

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Weave Room Overseer Turns Work Into A Hobby by Constructing a Model Loom

By C. WALLACE BOURNE, JR.

TO most of us a hobby means something entirely different from our work. But Clarence Beal, second shift weave room overseer in Proximity Mfg. Co.'s White Oak mill at Greensboro, N. C., has spent most of his spare time for the past two years building a miniature loom which weaves real blue denim.

Without blueprints, diagram or any plan other than a clear mental picture, Mr. Beal collected odd bits of metal plate and angle irons, old gears, broken picker sticks and persimmon wood with which to construct his small but completely equipped loom. Outside of the one-quarter horsepower which furnishes power for the loom, and the heddle eyes (a special order from Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.), every part is hand-made or adapted from ordinary parts by the developer.

Each $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch quill ($2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch filling space) is hand carved. The filling is wrapped by standing the quill on an electric drill and guiding the yarn on by hand. The shuttle is hand fashioned from persimmon which Mr. Beal seasoned himself. The picker sticks are made from broken full-sized sticks, and the pick stands are oak with iron bushings. The picker foot was cut from an old piece of angle iron, as were cams, parts of the frame and the breast beam. Harness rollers and sheivers were cut from soft wood. The loom has the same type of clutch and protection motion employed on regulation "E" Model looms built by Draper Corp.

The loom speed is 167 picks per minute with a pick constant of approximately .85. Mr. Beal worked out all necessary figures, found and bushed gears to fit his needs. The shuttle on this model loom travels over a 36 by $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch lay. Parts include a 15-inch race plate, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -inch heddle eye, 14-inch reed and a 14 by nine-inch har-

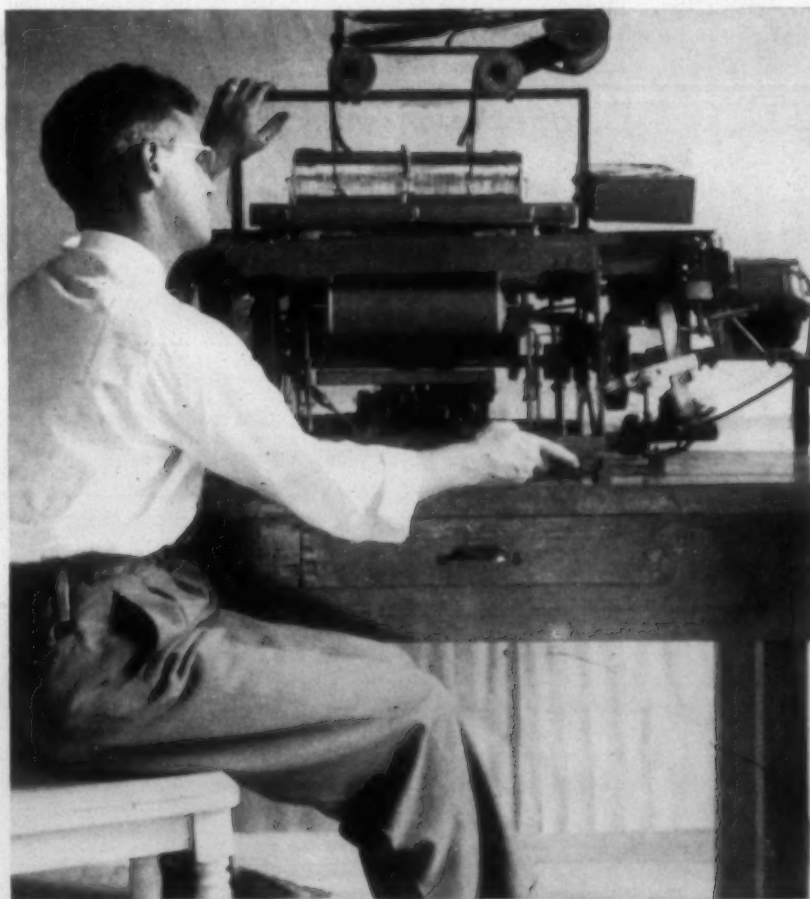
ness. The loom beam is 13 inches long with a nine-inch diameter; 665 ends are wound on by hand, and the beam holds 72 yards and uses a friction let-off. The loom turns out blue denim which is $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide.

The loom frame and cross members for the cams have a $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch throw. The sand roller is 15 inches long with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diameter, and is covered with sand roller fillet. A worm gear take down is employed. Picker sticks are 12 inches long.

Since no record was kept, the number of hours of work Mr. Beal spent

in designing and building his model is not known. Although the total cost was very little more than \$30 (because most materials were junk or scrap), Mr. Beal spent most of his spare time on it during a two-year period.

John Clarence Beal, Jr., was born in 1905 and began work at the White Oak plant Aug. 16, 1926. He was given his present assignment as second shift overseer Jan. 1, 1942. After recuperating fully from a recent eye operation he plans to set up the model loom in his garage for inspection by anyone interested.



Clarence Beal, second shift overseer in the weave room of Proximity Mfg. Co.'s White Oak mill at Greensboro, N. C., is shown seated before the miniature loom he developed during his spare time.

Neolans

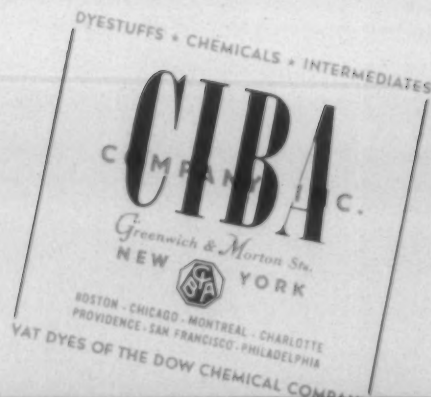
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answer...*

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easy shading
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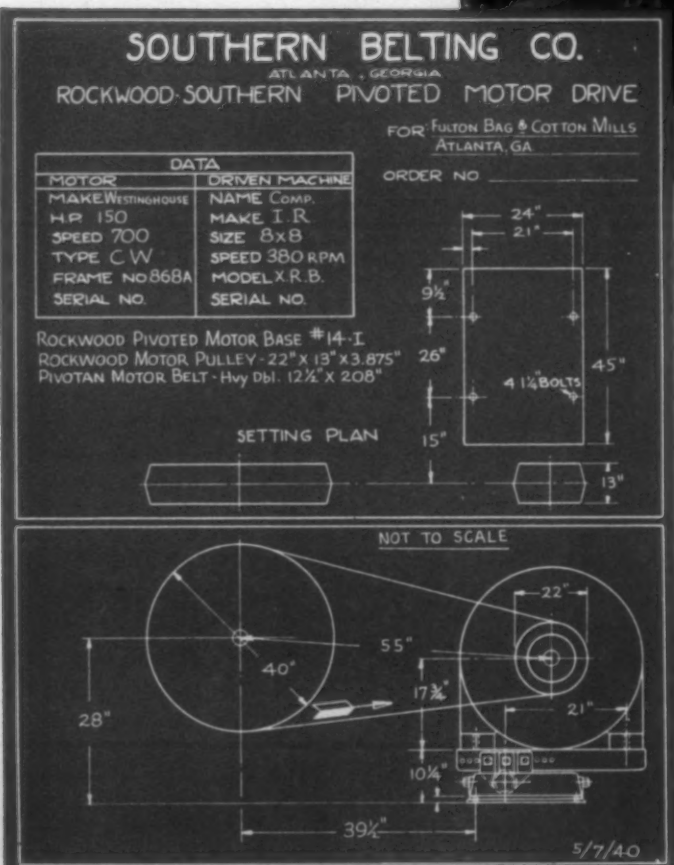
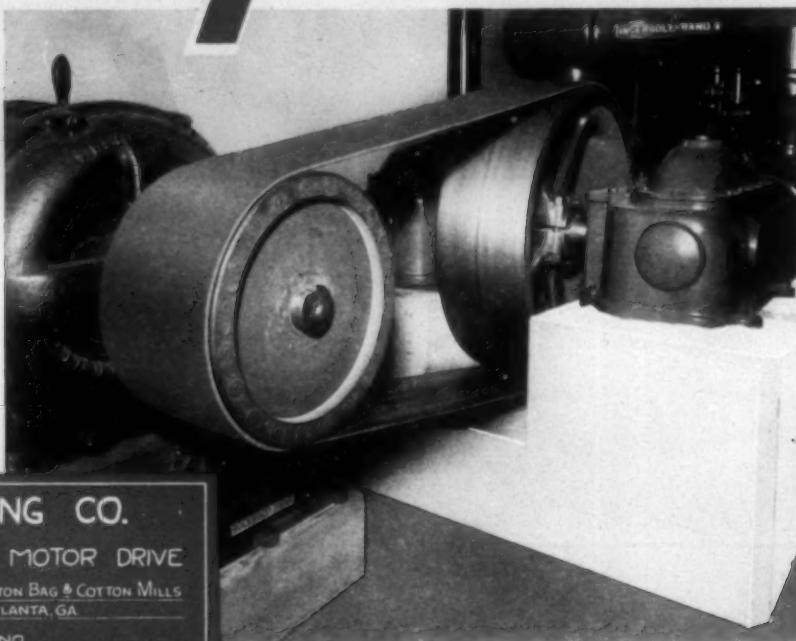
They are recommended for piece dyed Army fabrics, men's wear, dress goods, bathing suits, carpet yarns—in fact wherever quality counts in woolsens.

ASK THE DYERS WHO USE
NEOLANS



**Compressor
Drives with**

Longer life



THE past five years have been tough testing years for drive equipment. The Rockwood-Southern short-center drive shown above and detailed at left was installed in 1940, in a mill that has been running almost continually on war orders. Its downtime—none; its maintenance—none; its life-expectancy—long.

Rockwood-Southern short-center drives are carefully engineered transmission units, composed of Pivotan Leather Belting — Rockwood Pivoted Motor Bases — and Westinghouse Motors. When you buy your next compressor, let Southern Belting Company engineer and supply the drive equipment.

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Fortune Article Analyzes Textile Situation

For answer to the "Why?" of the general clothing shortage, a question posed today by the man wanting a white shirt or the woman needing a house dress, there is no call for argument pro and con—only a simple "wherefore." Wherefore manufacturers were "given the huge military, industrial, and export demands and the departure of some 120,000 textile workers into the armed forces or better-paying jobs, there were bound to be civilian limitations somewhere," it is reasoned in the opening paragraph of an article carried in *Fortune* for August.

Statistics cited show that for the third quarter of this year, civilians have been allocated a supply of broad woven cotton goods only about two-thirds as great as the corresponding 1939 consumption. Out of about 900 million linear yards, 669 must go into essential items such as bandages, sanitary napkins, diapers, children's clothes, work clothes. From the remaining 231 million must come everything else including most apparel and bedding. Moreover, with production of woolen and worsted broad goods almost entirely restricted to military use until Aug. 15, suits, overcoats, and blankets may almost disappear from the stores this autumn. So may woolen underwear, sweaters, and other knitted goods. Venturing a prediction, it is believed that some clothing stores may shut their doors several days a week.

The tightest situation, it is pointed out, has been largely felt in cotton textiles. In rayon, which accounts for only about 13 per cent of our total textile yardage, "the shortage is more statistical than noticeable to the civilian eye."

A paragraph on the black market tells us that "no one knows its size, but a burdened staff of 300 to 350 OPA clothing and textile investigators, working out of 93 district offices, speak of "millions of yards" and adds that although some mills have been involved, most illegality is in the area of converters, garment manufacturers and retailers. In its way the black market has made its own contribution to the shortage of low and medium-priced goods.

Looking back to the first days of the war, when the time was still happy for a preventive of these conditions, the *Fortune* writer concludes with: "The shortage could presumably have been prevented by drastic regulatory policies undertaken at the beginning of the war. They would presumably have had to include rationing and/or the frozen production of low and medium-priced lines. But that would have required, in addition to the guns-before-butter policy that assured the military of their textile needs, a denims-before-flutter policy that would probably have been much harder to promote than in England."

Governors Promoting South's Industrial Progress

A permanent planning and research committee, to work with the Southern Conference in analyzing the natural resources of each state and plan industrial expansion throughout the South, was approved by governors of nine Southern states who met at Mobile, Ala., July 21. The action was taken upon a suggestion of the Tennessee Valley Authority that new industries in the South be developed in connection with reconversion of war plants and to derive appreciable benefits from the rate reduction order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The conference also authorized its rate committee to employ facilities for publicity against propa-

ganda being circulated by railroads in connection with the pending rate reductions, and to inform the public ing, gasketing, paint and liquids.

Chronicles of An American Industry

The Men and Times of Pepperell, an account of the first 100 years of the Pepperell Mfg. Co., should have a place on the library shelf of every textilist if not, indeed, on public library shelves reserved for United States histories. The men of Pepperell, although pioneers of industry, identified themselves with other makers of America. One may begin with Samuel Batchelder, founder of the Pepperell empire, whose neighbors and friends were Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and James Russell Lowell. Or one may take Sir William Pepperell, colonial merchant and American general, "godfather" of the company.

In war and peace the growing corporation stood by the growing nation, converting and reconverting its facilities according to the direction in which the current of events flowed. Just as today Pepperell is making nylon cloth for Army Air Corps parachutes, during the Civil War Pepperell made tent cloth and other goods for the Union armies. Today, after having come a long road of progress that originated at Biddeford Falls, Maine, the company that was incorporated Feb. 16, 1844, has entered a so-called "Pepperell Renaissance." Besides the Biddeford Falls plant, branch Pepperell mills going "full blast" with production are the Pepperell finishing plant at Lewiston, Maine, and the Pepperell mills at Opelika, Ala., Lindale, Ga., and at Fall River, Mass.

At the sign of the winged lion rampant, trademark of Pepperell, women of America have recognized some of the finest sheetings produced by any manufacturer during peacetime. The Army, in wartime, comes in for its great share of Pepperell linens and a variety of other Pepperell products. To quote: "Parachute cloth, shirting twills, camouflage cloth; canton flannel for gun patches, gloves and bandages; pin checks for mattress covers for the men of the Merchant Marine; whipcords for artillery bags; abrasive cloths, essential for fine machine work in war industry; sheeting for raincoats, for jungle hammocks; mosquito nettings; shoe linings; herringbone twills for Army work clothes; sturdy chambrays for Navy work shirts; sheets for barracks and to make hospital beds—the list, full as it seems, is only suggestive . . . and not exhaustive of the war effort of Pepperell."

Marshall Field Sells Merchandise Mart

The Merchandise Mart, huge marketing center in Chicago, has been sold by Marshall Field & Co. to Joseph P. Kennedy, former American ambassador to Great Britain. The 15-year-old building was constructed by Marshall Field as headquarters for the company's wholesale division. Liquidation of its wholesale operations during the past decade resulted in a decrease of Marshall Field occupancy in the Mart and a consequent lessening of its need for so much activity in real estate.

Thirteen of 42 hemp mills, built with Federal funds in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Wisconsin as part of a Commodity Credit Corp. production program, have been declared surplus property and will be disposed of by the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

The Future of Synthetic Detergents

By AARON E. CARPENTER, President
E. F. Houghton & Co.

SYNTHETIC detergents were introduced to industry a comparatively few years ago and found their first important application in textile processing. The first products offered the trade were rather high in price, based on their cost per pound, but their advantages were readily recognized. The first applications were for operations requiring cleansing and scouring under conditions where soap could not be used. Later, as more products made their appearance on the market, costs were reduced and their use was extended, not only in the textile industry but in many others.

At the beginning of the war the use of synthetic detergents was fairly well established in industry, and a considerable volume of these products was being produced. Generally speaking, however, industry had not fully accepted the extensive use to which these materials could be put, although their possibilities were fully realized. This was probably due to several things. Their cost of application had not quite reached the level of soap; in many cases they were being wrongly applied, and the natural conservatism of industry, applied to innovations, had not been overcome.

It has not yet been discovered that any one synthetic detergent is a cure-all and usable successfully and profitably for any or all scouring operations. Soap, having been used for generations as a cleansing and scouring agent, is well known as to its applications and also its limitations. For this reason soap was used where it could be handled satisfactorily, but not where the conditions of application produced unsatisfactory results.

In the case of soap, where the total soap content is known, a certain degree of scourability is usually obtained even though the basic fat from which it is made may vary considerably. It is also the general practice when using soap to use a considerable excess of the material above that actually required. In the case of synthetic detergents, they vary widely—not only in chemical composition but in scourability and adaptation. Today there are dozens of synthetic detergents manufactured and in the process of development. Some of these products are excellent and have a wide range of use and application, while others are of only average quality; if detergency or the ability to remove dirt is considered some are actually valueless.

A large percentage of these products have high sudsing ability even in hard water or under acid conditions. The sudsing ability of these products, however, does not determine their cleansing or detergent properties. As a matter of fact, there are many of them which have a high sudsing ability that apparently have no cleansing action at all or even the properties of emulsifying or suspending soil. It is, therefore, safe to state that where detergency is required that the product cannot be judged by its suds or foam producing properties.

It is not possible to use all synthetic detergents satisfactorily under alkaline, neutral and acid conditions. While most of these products are not destroyed or precipitated in hard water or in acid solutions, it does not necessarily follow

that they possess any scouring properties under such conditions. It will be found that some products scour best in acid solutions, others with the addition of alkalis and still others seem to perform best in hard water. In some cases it is necessary to produce an actual artificial hardness in the water to obtain the best results with certain of these products. It can be readily understood, therefore, that when considering the application of these chemicals the conditions of application of each one must be carefully studied. If these conditions are studied and the correct product selected for the purpose intended and the proper conditions of application made possible, it will be found that these new products will not only produce improved results but will be sufficiently economical to warrant their adoption.

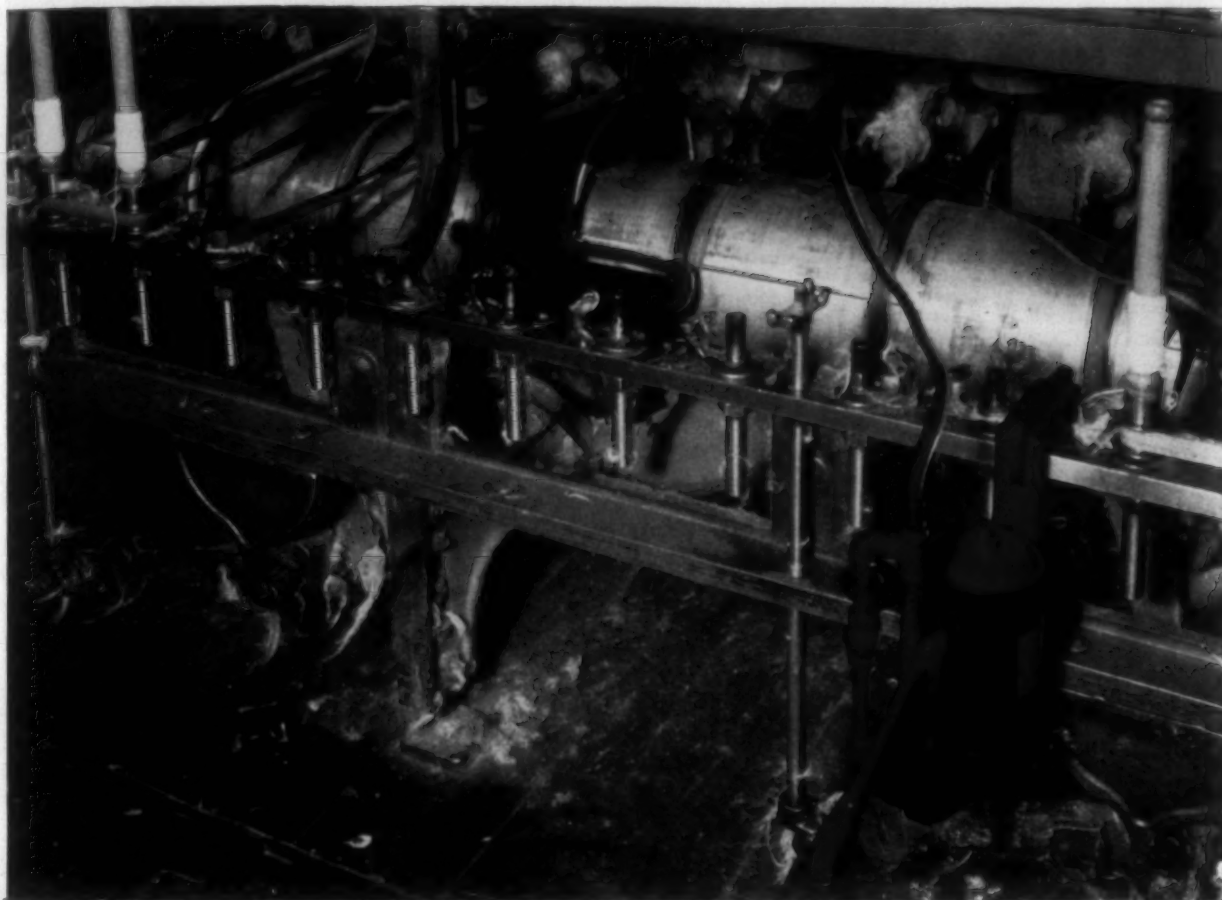
Supply Cannot Meet Current Demand

The basic raw material for many of these synthetics is available, but in the synthesis usually scarce, or in many cases unobtainable materials are required, as well as considerable plant capacity and special equipment. On the other hand, many products require as raw material chemicals that are critical and scarce or which may be so new that they are not yet produced in sufficient volume to allow their use in large scale production. In addition to this, the military requirements for synthetic detergents are so high today that the total production of the country is required to satisfy these demands. Looking at the overall picture today, the total production of those synthetic detergents which have any actual value is sufficient to meet only a very limited portion of the demand.

It seems today as if everybody in the country is interested in synthetic detergents, either attempting to buy them for uses already determined or to evaluate them for future production. It cannot be believed that this widespread interest is caused by a shortage of these materials alone; it must be due to some extent to an increased interest in the use of these products for both old and new applications. This would definitely indicate that when materials can be obtained the synthetic detergents will assume the position which they deserve in industry and will be freely used for many purposes which up to the present time have not been considered.

Synthetic detergents are usually classified together with wetting agents and emulsifying agents of a synthetic nature under the heading "surface active agents." Scarcity of raw materials has not as seriously affected the general line of wetting agents as it has the detergents, although it is possible that the increasing scarcity of many materials may be felt more in the future on wetting agents as well. Most of the best wetting agents have little detergency value; on the other hand, many of the good detergents have a definite wetting action which could rightly classify them as wetting agents. Thus a good synthetic detergent may be expected to have a fair degree of wetting ability and, therefore, serve a dual purpose in many applications, eliminating the necessity of using a wetting agent and at the same time having a high degree of cleansing ability.

"EZY-APART" SPINNING FRAME DRUM SPREADER



SAVES VALUABLE MANPOWER

Yes, it's a snap to remove cylinders with EZY-APART. No more straining, wedging and prizing with crowbars or hammers and wedges. EZY-APART supplies hydraulic force to spread the drums on spinning, twister, and spooler frames . . . and once adjusted will separate any section in as little as thirty minutes, often saving as high as 50% in man hours.

REMOVES ALL SIZE CYLINDERS

EZY-APART is adjustable to fit drums from 7" to 10" in diameter . . . easy to place on the drum.

SAVES VITAL MATERIALS

EZY-APART prevents any danger of springing the cylinder out of line, or worse still, cracking or breaking the cylinder head . . . one user reports salvaging 60% more cylinder heads. Hydraulic force, applied smoothly at two points exactly opposite, at a pressure of 24,000 pounds if necessary, permits the removal of bearing and connecting shaft without damage to the cylinder or cylinder head.

ECONOMICAL

Reduces "down time" of machines as much as 50% . . . conserves hard-to-get replacement parts.

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MILL NEWS

FORSYTH, GA.—Negotiations for the sale of the Ensign Cotton Mills to Susquehanna Mills have been completed, it has been announced by L. W. Conover, treasurer of Susquehanna Mills, a Sunbury, Pa., concern.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Catawba Sales & Processing Co., capitalized at \$50,000, has received a certificate of incorporation to engage in the business of spinning, knitting and weaving. Principals include D. R. Lafar, Jr., Mary Lee Nelson Lafar and R. E. Caldwell, all of Gastonia.

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—The Solid Fuels Administration has prohibited shipments of bituminous coal to the Cannon Mills Co., operating textile plants at Kannapolis and Concord, N. C., until further notice and pending additional investigation of the firm's fuel supply. SFA officials said the ban on the firm's soft coal shipments followed disclosure that it was receiving more bituminous coal in relation to the amount already in its stockpiles than it was entitled to under SFA Regulation No. 27. The regulation limits coal recipes from a supplier for current burning needs to a certain percentage of monthly requirements, if the consumer's stockpile contains more than a 15-day supply.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—A building program which will add a total of 28,660 square feet to the present plant of Hanes Dye & Finishing Co., has been announced by Ralph P. Hanes, president. Construction is expected to be completed by the end of the year, said Mr. Hanes. The enlargement was made necessary by the great increase in output by the company since the beginning of the war.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Decision of the board of directors of Brookside Mills, Knoxville, to sell their shares in the mills at \$50 per share to Jacob Ziskind of Fall River, Mass., was reached at a meeting of the board in Boston, Mass., recently. Other holders of large blocks of stock also are reported to have informed the directors of their willingness to accept the offer. Originally a cotton mill, recently Brookside has been operating on spun rayon blends and now is making duck for military purposes. The mill operates 52,000 spindles, 12,000 twister spindles and 1,000 automatic looms.

Gossett and Springs Mills Honored

Ten individual textile plants in South Carolina, units of Springs Cotton Mills and Gossett Mills, are recent recipients of Army-Navy "E" awards. The three Springs units at Chester, two at Fort Mill and those at Lancaster and Kershaw have added the third white star to their original production flags. The Pendleton plant of Gossett Mills, as well as the Riverside and Ladlassie units at Anderson, have each received a fourth renewal of their "E" pennants.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Perry Mfg. Co., with a capital stock of \$100,000, has been granted a certificate of incorporation, according to announcement recently. The Greensboro firm will manufacture, buy and sell textiles. Subscribers include E. J. Perryman, L. F. McGwier and J. L. Davis, all of Greensboro.

MARSHALL, N. C.—Suspension Order No. S-868 by the regional War Production Board office in Atlanta, Ga., against the Marshall Spinning Mills, Inc., took effect Aug. 3. The order provides that during the remainder of the third calendar quarter of this year the mill shall deliver, set aside for later delivery on preference rated orders, its entire production of yarn. In issuing the order, WPB charged the Marshall organization with failing to meet delivery requirements of the sale yarn distribution schedule of General Conservation Order M-317-B.

JACKSON, MISS.—Aponaug Mfg. Co. was granted a directed verdict in Federal court here recently as the result of a suit filed against it by 18 insurance firms. The insurance companies sought recovery of \$125,000 which they alleged was turned over to the Aponaug organization following a fire in the company's mill at Yazoo City in December, 1938. The insurance companies claimed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—A company safety award has been won for the third time by the Martinsville nylon plant of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., it has been announced by William E. Gladding, plant manager. In winning the award the Martinsville plant has totalled approximately 7,000,000 exposure hours and has gone 1,095 days without a lost-time injury, or three years with the plant working 24 hours per day. Each employee of the Martinsville plant will be awarded war savings stamps in recognition of his individual contribution toward this achievement.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.—The removal of Joanna Textile Mills Co. from Goldville to Chicago, Ill., is being considered, according to William Moorhead, vice-president and general manager, who made the disclosure in an address before the Lions Club of Clinton, S. C., recently. Engineers are making an estimate of the cost and the decision to move rests entirely with W. H. Regnery of Chicago, president, who also operates Western Shade Cloth Co., a Chicago bleachery and finishing plant using cloth made in the Joanna mills. These plans by Joanna, Mr. Moorhead stated, would cause abandonment of an expansion program to cost \$1,050,000, blueprints for which had been completed, plus Mr. Regnery's previous decision to move his Chicago bleachery to Goldville and the ultimate moving of the Chicago finishing plant. This would have brought all the textile interests of the Chicago company to Goldville. All the plans have been abandoned. If the operations of the Joanna mills are moved the mill buildings, land and houses of the community will be sold. The total value of the entire plant and village is estimated at \$4,000,000.

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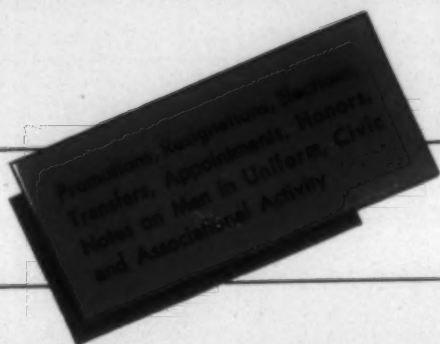
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PERSONAL NEWS

WITH THE GOVERNMENT — Howard Shub, liaison officer for the textile, clothing and leather bureau of the War Production Board, has resigned, effective Aug. 1. . . . Lieut.-Col. James P. Kinard of the Army Quartermaster Corps, who for a number of months has been assigned to the WPB textile bureau as expeditor for military procurement, is expected to be appointed director of the bureau's cotton and synthetics textiles division upon his release from military duty. He will succeed Edwin N. Brower, who has been acting director of the division since the resignation of George H. Lanier, Jr. Colonel Kinard has a background of more than 20 years in the textile industry, and has been in the Army since September, 1942.

Dr. Frederick T. Peirce, former head of the testing department of the Shirley Institute of England, the world's largest and oldest textile research organization, has assumed his duties as director of research at the North Carolina State College school of textiles. The new faculty member, a native of Australia and associated with the Shirley Institute for 24 years, will have the double task of teaching at both the undergraduate and graduate levels and of developing the school's expanding research program. His affiliation with the school was made possible with funds furnished by the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc.

Robinson Ord, at left below, has been appointed general sales manager for the organic division of Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo. Arthur P. Kroeger,



right, has been appointed assistant general sales manager of the division, and Charles H. Sommer, Jr., will assume responsibility for sales of intermediates as well as plasticizers. All have been associated with the company more than ten years.

A. D. Elliott, after a short period as general superintendent of Chadwick-Hoskins Co. at Charlotte, is now agent for Merrimack Mfg. Co. at Huntsville, Ala. He succeeds Henry McKelvie at Huntsville.

WITH THE MILITARY — Brig.-Gen. John A. Warden has assumed command at the Charlotte Quartermaster Depot, succeeding Col. Clyde R. Bell, who has been made supply officer at the Army installation. Capt. Morris Ritchie, in charge of equipment at the Charlotte depot, is being transferred this month to the Atlanta Quartermaster Depot. . . . Capt. Hugh A. Brown, Jr., has rejoined the selling office of Mooresville (N. C.) Cotton Mills in New York after completing three and one-half years service in the Army Air Forces. . . . Lieut.-Col. Joseph B. Pope has been released from duties as chief of equipment section of the storage and distribution division, Office of the Quartermaster General, to become associated with the cotton yarn department of National Spinning Co., Inc., in New York. He was formerly assistant to Charles A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills Co. at Kannapolis, N. C. . . .



Capt. Arthur W. Byxbee, left, has been released from the Army Air Forces after three years service and has returned to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., as assistant sales manager of its textile department at Manheim, Pa. . . . Lieut. Lawson H. Ballard, formerly associated with Spofford Mills, Inc., at Wilmington, N. C., is now receiving treatment at the Army's Moore General Hospital in Swannanoa, N. C. Lieutenant Ballard participated in campaigns for Central Germany and was awarded the Combat Infantryman's Badge.

W. L. Mills has joined the Charlotte office of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., as sales technician in the eastern and southeastern sections of North Carolina. He has had seven years of experience as a chemist for Fontaine Converting Works at Martinsville, Va., and North Carolina Fabrics Corp. at Yadkin, N. C.

John C. Roberts of Gastonia, N. C., secretary and treasurer of Textiles, Inc., has been sworn in as a member of the North Carolina Stream Sanitation and Conservation Commission. A. G. Myers, president of Textiles, Inc., has been named vice-chairman of the North Carolina Ports Authority.

James L. Naylor has been appointed assistant manager of the dyestuff department, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J. He has been associated with Calco 15 years and for the

past seven has been manager of the Providence, R. I., district sales office.

Leon P. Brick, at left below, has been elected secretary of Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. He has been associated with the company 18 years, serving as technical and sales representative in the South, assistant general sales manager and, until his recent promotion, general sales



manager. Albert R. Jenny, right, who joined the company in 1931, has succeeded Mr. Brick as general sales manager.

Lawrence R. Brumby, factory manager for Bibb Mfg. Co. at Macon, Ga., recently completed his 25th year of continuous association with the Bibb organization.

Warren D. Brewster, formerly an official of Deering Milliken & Co., New York, has been elected treasurer and a director of Plastic Film Corp., Plainfield, Conn.

Miss Betty Jane Abernethy of Forest City, N. C., has been selected to receive the first four-year scholarship provided by the Abraham and Charles Erlanger Textile Scholarships and will begin her academic studies at North Carolina State College at the beginning of the academic year, it has been announced by Malcolm E. Campbell, dean of the school of textiles at State College. Miss Abernethy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert D. Abernethy, competed with children of employees of four textile enterprises in North Carolina operated by the Erlanger family of New York, including Erlanger Mills, Inc., of Lexington, North Carolina Finishing Co. of Yadkin, North Carolina Fabrics Corp. of Salisbury and Alexander Mfg. Co. of Forest City. The scholarship is valued at \$1,600.

Melvin E. Seals, formerly assistant superintendent of the Lupton City, Tenn., plant of Dixie Mercerizing Co., has succeeded L. Edwin Rudisill as superintendent of Carlton Yarn Mills, Inc., and Nuway Spinning Co. at Cherryville, N. C. Harold M. McGinnis is assistant superintendent at Carlton Yarn Mills and D. Monroe Randall holds a corresponding position at Nuway Spinning Co.

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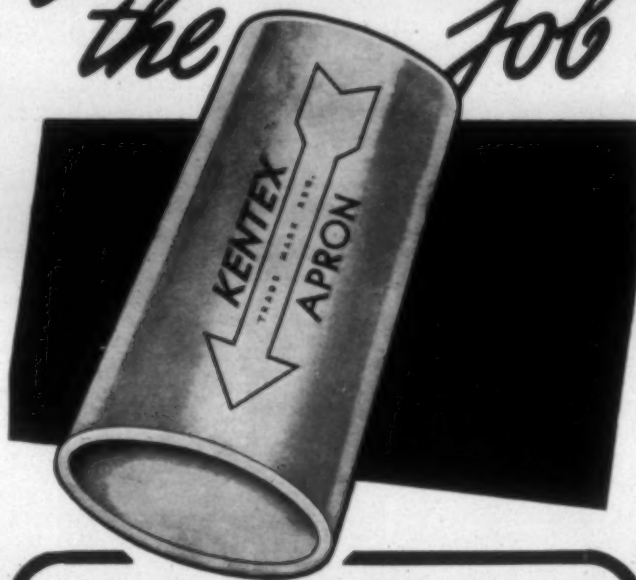
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Dr. Graham Endorses the CIO

Making an indirect reply to our criticism of the Extension Division of the University of North Carolina for holding a training school for CIO workers from Aug. 5 to 11, Frank P. Graham, the university president, wrote a friend as follows:

With regard to the Institute for Workers' Education to be held this summer for the Textile Workers Union, my only regret is that the university has lagged in the field of Workers' Education. Workers' Education was born in the great English universities, such as Oxford and Cambridge, and now is a part of the educational structure of the British people.

In his letter Dr. Graham reveals his enthusiastic support and endorsement of the CIO labor union. His only regret is that the university has been so slow in giving its endorsement to the CIO by inviting its leaders to meet on the university campus. He gives high distinction to the leaders of the union in designating them as "the workers."

It may be proper for a state university to hold its doors open to all constructive organizations that are in accord with the principles and ideals of American constitutional democracy, but not until recent years, when it became necessary to find an excuse, which loyal alumni and friends could use, did the university claim that it had an obligation to advise the people of North Carolina and to direct their affairs.

That idea or statement was invented solely as a protection to socialistic and communistic professors and instructors who were giving expression to their subversive doctrines and teaching them to students entrusted to their care.

As president of the university and an official of the Federal Government, Dr. Graham is under oath to protect, preserve and defend the Constitution of the United States. Under such responsibility, as we see it, Dr. Graham is obligated to close the doors of the state university to every organization whose activities and objectives have been shown to be antagonistic to the principles and ideals of American constitutional industrial freedom.

A state university, supported by the taxes of all the people, including farming and industrial elements, is under most serious obligations to protect and preserve American constitutional freedom, and defend constitutional freedom in religion, in business, everywhere against every organization that seeks to overthrow or restrain this freedom, but no teacher has a right to try to sell subversive or disloyal doctrines to students.

It is difficult to overestimate the harm the head of a state university may do in giving recognition to organizations that are really hostile to American constitutional ideals and principles. The rank and file of the people, unfortunately, know but little of the foundation principles of government. Hence they let others think for them in this field. Naturally, they assume that the president of the state university is posted on the foundation principles of our government and is expected to be loyal to such principles. Consequently when he endorses and gives his enthusiastic support to any organization, the people are inclined to accept his judgment as sound and safe on account of the prestige of his position. Many alumni feel they must endorse any movement which he approves.

Radicals understand this, and they may be counted on to use the prestige of a state university endorsement for all it is worth to conceal their subversive objectives from the uninformed public.

A book written recently by a high official of the CIO urges its members to take advantage of every opportunity to make a tie-up with institutions in the educational field or, in other words, to stage a training school at such places as the University of North Carolina if an invitation is extended.

In order to understand the radical, parasitic, subversive nature of the CIO movement, it is necessary to understand the foundation of American constitutional industrial freedom.

Dr. Graham refers to the members of the CIO unions as "the workers." As a matter of fact, they constitute only a very small percentage of the great working class, and in no sense do they represent the great American working class. The 50 million workers in gainful occupations in normal times make up only a part of the working class. The 12 million farmers' wives and the millions of boys and girls who are engaged in productive activities in and about their homes are as truly a part of the working class as bricklayers or carpenters or teamsters. The millions of women in village, town and city homes who are toiling day after day in activities that contribute to the support of their families are members of this great working class: Doctors, merchants, manufacturers, school teachers, lawyers and ministers who are engaged in activities that contribute directly or indirectly to the production of wealth are as truly workers as those who work in textile mills.

There are, perhaps, eighty-five million workers in this country. The labor unions are made up of about one-fourth of those engaged in gainful occupations, and only about 15 per cent of the great working class.

Seventy-five million American people with comparatively few exceptions perhaps accept the constitutional standard of valuation and exchange their services and commodities on the markets at their market value. For any group to demand and obtain more than the market value for its commodities or services is to cheat and swindle in the exchanges. When one group gets more than the market value for its services or commodities the American groups must get less. The

group that demands and obtains more than the market value for its services becomes a parasite on the body of the great American working class and a deadly enemy to social justice and general welfare.

The labor union today is a powerful political organization in affiliation with the political group of which Dr. Graham is a conspicuous member. With the support of this political group the labor unions have repudiated and abolished constitutional industrial freedom, constitutional freedom of contract and the inalienable constitutional right of the citizen to work. It has assumed a special privilege monopoly control over employment in practically all of the important industries. American citizens are forced to pay this monopoly a fee fixed by the monopoly for the privilege of asking for a job in American industries. If the citizen gets the job he is forced to join and support an organization that he may believe is un-American and wrong in principle.

The labor union has repudiated and abolished the constitutional market value standard of wages and it fixes its own standard as far above the market value as it pleases, and engages in threats and acts of destruction against industries to force the owners to meet the demands of the union.

The power of the unions to force wages above the market value is the power of the unions to assess taxes on the millions of poor consumers in order to enable the parasites to enjoy more of the luxuries of life. It is estimated that the increase in the wages of coal miners recently forced by the unions under threat of a strike which would have paralyzed our war production, will increase the price of coal 80 cents a ton, which means that a tax for the benefit of coal miners, who were already exceedingly well paid, has been placed upon every citizen of this country. A few years ago the CIO labor union came into the automotive industry, destroyed constitutional industrial freedom and "took over."

In a report submitted to the Meade Committee of the United States Senate recently by the whole automotive industry, some of the un-American subversive, destructive effects of labor union domination are given:

There were five times as many strikes, as reported by the government, in automotive plants in 1943 as in 1940 (before the war). In the various plants of the automobile business dominated by the CIO, under a pledge not to strike during the war, there were 1,045 strikes and work stoppages in 1944. More than 43 per cent of these strikes, says the report, resulted from union efforts to defeat maintenance by management of orderly working conditions needed for high level productivity.

In the year 1944, the automotive business under the domination of the CIO was required to pay approximately \$7,200,000 to CIO officials for the time they spent away from their work attending to labor union business. This means that the automotive business was taxed to turn over as gifts to CIO officials in 1944 the equivalent of 9,000 new automobiles.

"The shortage of manpower in war plants," says this report, "is basically caused by labor's (CIO) seizing by force the function, responsibility and authority of management. Entire plants are being thrown into carefree disorder and unruliness because most workers can't answer the question, 'Who is boss?' The lack of productivity in automobile plants—the inability of these plants and of the most of the people in them to produce the weapons they are capable of producing—results primarily from the *selfish drive* of their union representatives for more and more and more power—

political, economic and social power. This is carried on despite its consequences in terms of the war effort."

"Unless union opposition and obstruction to the efficient use of manpower is stopped," says this report in substance from the highest authority on business efficiency, "the result will be a low standard of living—general poverty—and, perhaps, a disintegration—destruction—of our whole economic system and a state of anarchy such as we saw in France at the beginning of the present war."

This represents the CIO in action—this is the *patriotic*, efficient group of "workers" that Dr. Graham is anxious to have as his guests at the university. His only regret is that they had not been invited to the university before.

Endorsed by the state university, and especially by its president, these repudiators of constitutional industrial freedom will have the green light to go forth and create in North Carolina industries conditions of economic chaos similar to those brought about in the automotive industry. With the endorsement which President Graham has given them by extending an invitation to meet at the university and with the encouragement of certain members of the faculty, students cannot be blamed if they accept and join CIO organizations, in fact, that is one reason why plans were made for the meeting at Chapel Hill.

Who can doubt but that the definite purpose of the CIO is to destroy American constitutional industrial freedom and establish in its place a labor dictatorship over American industry?

If Dr. Graham is in sympathy with this radical, subversive revolution against constitutional industrial freedom, his enthusiastic endorsement of the CIO is easily explained.

A Misinterpretation

While in Washington not long ago we called at the office of a Southern Congressman and were discussing with him some recently introduced legislation and also the efforts to extend many of the war agencies into peacetime.

We asked him why so many Congressmen spent their time devising radical bills and were trying to perpetuate agencies which were set up purely for war purposes.

He replied:

It is not Congressmen but bureaucrats who prepare most of such bills. The bill to make the FEPC permanent was drawn by a lawyer named Cohen over in the Department of the Interior.

If the author had been named Johnson he would have made the same answer and there was no indication that the race or religion of the author had anything to do with the matter.

The point he was trying to make was that the FEPC bill was not drawn by a Congressman but by a bureaucrat.

We quoted that statement in an editorial in our July 1 issue and received three letters from Chicago accusing us of reflecting upon the Jews.

In the section in which we live the relations between the Gentiles and Jews is excellent and people have not looked upon the bill to continue the FEPC in any other light than an effort to force social equality with Negroes upon the people of the South.

The editorial was certainly not intended as a reflection upon the race or religion of the author, and our only object in writing it was to call attention to this additional example of dangerous bureaucratic aims.

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In addition to the bearings illustrated, the same advantages are available in Fafnir Ball Bearings Specialized Units for cross shafts, cam shafts and jack gear. Also, a line of replacement units for opening, picking, cording, slashing, weaving and finishing machinery. Get a head-start on your post-war modernization plan. Write today for the catalog of Fafnir Textile Bearings. The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Conn. Branch offices: Atlanta . . Birmingham . . Boston . . Charlotte . . Dallas.



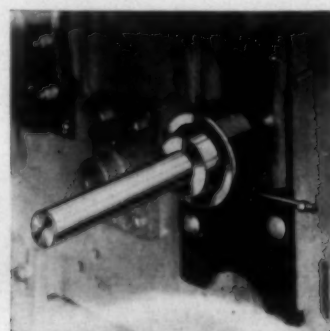
Fafnir intermediate cylinder arbor unit for Whitin Spinning Frame.



Fafnir gear end unit for Whitin Spinning Frame.



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MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

New Materials for Plant Construction

By ALMA H. VALLIN, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
Department of Commerce

BOTH the quantity and type of building in the post-war period will be determined in no small degree by the new and improved materials available at that time. These materials of course, in themselves, will not bring about any radical change in construction practices nor in the outward appearance of most of the structures in which they are incorporated. No miracles are pre-saged. But the fact that these materials are to be available to supplement and even replace in part older materials seems to indicate that, in general, post-war buildings will be better structures than their predecessors, more comfortable to live and work in, more economical to own and operate, and will last longer.

Many of these new materials are as yet relatively untried in civilian construction in the forms in which they will be available to post-war builders; they represent, for the most part, adaptations of materials and manufacturing processes devised to meet some definite and urgent war need. As such, most of them have already been tested far beyond any demands likely to be made of them in the normal course of construction and most weaknesses have been discovered and overcome.

New Structural Materials

Many post-war buildings will be constructed with "breathing walls." These consist of an outer or veneer surface of brick backed up with hollow tile of special design which in turn is covered with four inches of rock wool. Open vertical joints in the outer brick veneer permit air to flow through the flue-like passages in the back-up tile. This, in turn,

permits the insulation to "breathe" and to minimize the condensation which, otherwise, is always present and which reduces the efficiency of the entire wall. A "breathing wall" is said to have the insulating value of an 80-inch brick wall although it is only a fraction as thick.

Other buildings will be constructed of a new clay tile unit finished to simulate face brick. This may be erected into a wall which, although only one tile thick, will present a finished appearance both outside and in. Then there is a pre-cast, hollow, reinforced concrete slab or beam unit which may be used for either floors or roofs. Light of weight, although rigid and strong, it can be used to speed construction by eliminating the need for forms. Various types of flooring and roofing may be applied to its upper surfaces, while the bottoms of the units may be painted or otherwise decorated directly without the need for being first plastered.

Much wood will be used in post-war construction. It will, however, be a better, more lasting product. For example, great strides have been made in the impregnation of wood to render it fire-resistant and flame-proof. And then there are plywood panels of large size—reportedly measuring in some instances eight by 50 feet—which will permit of full-wall construction with joints reduced to a minimum. Still another plywood panel is surfaced with phenol-type resin-impregnated fiber. The resulting boards, which are hard and smooth, may be worked with ordinary carpenters' tools and may be attached with nails, screws, or bolts just as is ordinary plywood. The surface, said to be highly wear-resistant,

takes paints, laquers, and other finishes easily.

Aluminum, expected to be available after the war at prices lower than ever before, is expected to find many new applications in construction. Its proponents advocate it for flashing, guttering, and spouting, and in replacing trim of other metals. Wall panels of aluminum as well as whole bathroom and kitchen units are also proposed. Other interesting materials in this field include a new vitreous enamel in white and colors which may be applied directly to an alloy steel without the necessity for the prior application of a base or ground coat. The secret seems to be that the steel base should contain some titanium which, it has been discovered, has the property of eliminating pitting, specking, and blistering in the enamel coat.

Waterproofings

Several new waterproofing materials have been announced. One, a slow-drying material, is intended to be applied to damp walls, foundations, and underground pipe. It is said to be acid and alkali proof, to brush readily, and not to become brittle or crack at low temperatures or to ooze or soften in temperatures as high as 125° F. Not a waterproofing, yet serving the same purpose, is a newly designed vitrified clay "skip-pipe" intended to keep basements dry by preventing seepage of ground water. A cradle in the top of the pipe collects water which is then discharged into the pipe proper through fixed slots at each joint and other ground water is admitted through a series of lugs in the bell

—(Continued on Page 40)

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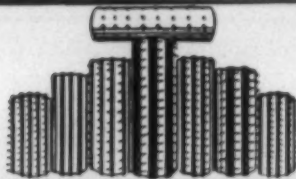
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We have two nationally known clients who are in the market for large mill properties. What do you have to offer?

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Wool and Waste Carder and Spinner for Davis & Furber Machines. Prefer Southern man; middle-age man with A-1 references.

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FOR SALE OR LEASE

Business property in Hamlet, N. C. Sixteen acres of land with building suitable for knitting mill or other manufacturing. For further information write or call

W. M. ELLIOTT
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WANTED—Position as Superintendent. Am now assistant superintendent of ply yarn mill; have been on this job for two years. 38 years of age; married; completed I. C. S. course; seven years vocational training. Strictly sober; honest and reliable and a producer; good manager of help. Make any change in the mill. Can furnish best of references. Address "Box 782," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Carding or Second Hand; several years' experience as Overseer and Assistant Overseer. Completed I.C.S. Course. Can make any change in cardroom. Address "A. C. C.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Job as Master Mechanic or Master Mechanic and Electrician. Have had 20 years' experience in this work and can give references. Married; 50 years of age; have family; can come on 30 days' notice. Write "J. C.," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED as Spinning Room Overseer. 30 years' experience in spinning room and 15 years as overseer. Desire position either in North or South Carolina. Best of references furnished. Write "A. B.," care Textile Bulletin.

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POSITION WANTED by Carder and Spinner. How is your quality; strength? Do you need good carding? Services available. Age above 40, married, wish interview, day work only. References. Address "Box 307," care Textile Bulletin.

MILL ENGINEERING—Registered Professional Engineer, formerly with Robert & Co., wants job making mill construction plans; fee or salary basis. Write "Box S-D," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Cotton Buyer, Grader and Stapler. I am married, have one child; draft status, ex-service man. Have two years' experience and can furnish satisfactory reference as to ability, character, etc. Willing to start for reasonable salary. All correspondence confidential. Address "W. R. N.," Box 58, Calhoun, Ga.

WANTED—An experienced Card Room Second Hand wants a job. Good references. Address "Box 248," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Weaving. Young man now employed as Overseer Weaving desires to make change; experienced on broad and narrow looms. Not interested in temporary job. Best of references. Address "O. O. W.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Weaving. Have had 17 years' experience as overseer and assistant overseer and can give best of references. Address R. E. W., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED FOR SOUTHERN PLANT

Boss Dyer or Chemist experienced in dyeing and finishing tricot knit fabrics made from Viscosé and Acetate rayon.

Address in confidence

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Position as Second Hand. Discharged veteran available about September 1st. Ten years' experience as fixer, two years as second hand. Can work only; preferably in either of the Carolinas.

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WANTED

Competent man as Mechanic and Section Man for two Barber-Colman automatic spoolers and two Barber-Colman high speed warpers. Good pay to right man. State age, experience and references in first letter.

ECHOTA COTTON MILLS
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POSITION WANTED

By first-class overseer spinning. Familiar with all long draft frames. Know how to manage help and get production. Age 43. Available after two weeks' notice.

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RAZOR BLADES FOR SALE

For industrial use, double-edge blades, rejects of nationally advertised brand. Available in bulk at \$4.60 per thousand.

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care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

Experienced Card Room Overseer for cotton yarn plant located in North Carolina.

Write "L. T.,"
care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

Superintendent for yarn mill located in North Carolina.

Write "K-M,"
care Textile Bulletin.

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Immediately or Post-War
Commission Weaving Mill for Sheetings,
Towels and Towellings.
Steady Good-Sized Orders From Old
Established Linen Firm.

Box "A-707,"
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WANTED

Cash Purchase or on Lease
Weaving Mill (20 to 60 Looms) for
Sheetings in Various Widths.
Write full particulars.

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POSITION WANTED

as Maintenance Engineer by experienced
textile mill maintenance man. Can furnish
references.

Address "F. S.,"
care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

Foreman for second shift carding and spinning; steady position and good salary for reliable man.

Address "C. F.,"
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Representative Wanted

Prominent New England Manufacturer wants representative now covering North and South Carolina.

Man must be mechanically inclined with some knowledge of pickers. For the first few months his time will be taken up straightening out complaints. After this his commissions will run \$400 to \$600 per month.

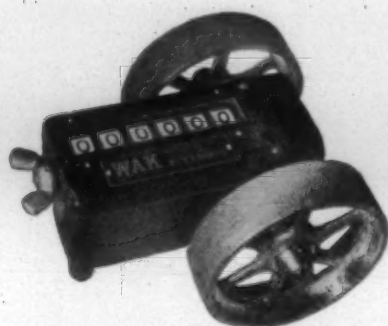
We are willing to pay part of his traveling expenses at the start until commissions begin to come in.

Excellent permanent opportunity for the right man.

Give full particulars in first letter. Replies kept confidential.
ADDRESS "BOX E-64," CARE TEXTILE BULLETIN

* **WAK** Counters You Can Count on

they are
Rugged — Accurate — Dependable



WE BUILD—

- Single Pick Counters
- Double Pick Counters
- Triple Pick Counters
- Rotary Counters
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- Yardage Counters
- Special Counters

WAK
INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

• T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

New Materials For Plant Construction

(Continued from Page 37)—

sections. The combination has, it is claimed, greater dewatering capacity and permits faster discharge of collected water than full-round pipe.

Also reported is an acoustical plaster which, in addition to absorbing sound, is fireproof and intended for application on ceilings and on side walls above the abrasion line. Smooth and fine grained in texture, this plaster comes in six colors and may be used as readily in remodeling as in new construction since it requires no special preparation for its application. Exposed pipe as well as wires and cables serving electrical equipment will be protected by a new plastic tape made of vinylite resin. This tape is flexible, elastic, and heat and flame resistant and is claimed to protect whatever it covers from caustic or corrosive fumes, oil, grease, alkali, and moisture.

Some of the most interesting of the new building products fall within the field of floors and floor coverings. One, said to feel like rubber and to wear like stone, is self-bonding and can be laid over old concrete, wood or composition floors without the use of additional adhesives. Further, this new floor material is described as self-healing—that is, small holes or cuts made in it disappear in time. One nonslip plastic floor coating, which may be used over old floors of almost any kind, may be applied at night and become hard enough to walk on by morning. And finally, there is a flooring which is basically similar to synthetic rubber. Presently limited to war uses, it is scheduled to be made available to the post-war builder in two forms—as tile and as a latex which may be poured over a sub-floor and then troweled smooth. Its manufacturers suggest that in this latter form it can, by the addition of marble chips, be used to simulate terrazzo. Several new quick-drying rust inhibitors and heavy-duty protective coatings also either are on the market or will be after the war. These are collectively described as having excellent repellent qualities, to withstand exposure to salt air and spray, ultraviolet rays, and temperatures as low as 20° below zero, while one at least goes to the opposite extreme and will, it is

claimed, resist temperatures of up to 1,800° F.

A variety of new heating and air conditioning equipment will be available for installation in post-war buildings. Experimental models of new coal-burning furnaces and room heaters promise greater comfort and much lower fuel consumption. All feature controlled and usually, high-speed combustion. Post-war oil and gas-burning furnaces will also feature high efficiency and low fuel use.

Windows that close themselves when it rains will be features of many post-war buildings. A few drops or rain falling on a moisture sensitive switch will set in motion a mechanism patterned after devices used today to raise and lower the landing gear on aircraft. Another post-war window will open or close as the temperature rises and falls.

New Wiring System

Among the wartime developments scheduled to be carried over into peacetime building is a system of electric wiring, the capacity of which can be varied to correspond to the load it must carry. Employing tubular copper conductors enclosed in molded plastic, it is comprised of interchangeable interlocking sections designed to be attached to walls or ceilings as may be required. Other wiring will be covered with a special thermoplastic insulation which is characterized by low moisture absorption. Other features claimed for this insulation include resistance to oils, acids, alkalis, and flame.

Plaster, concrete, and paint in post-war buildings will be dried uniformly and rapidly through the use of a small, portable infra-red heat unit. Danger of freezing plaster will also be a thing of the past in buildings where these units are employed.

Thus it may be seen that a wide variety of new and improved materials may become available to the builder after the war is over. Even if adequate supplies of these materials should be at hand, their exclusive use is not to be expected—established practices in utilization of familiar materials are not easily displaced. But indications are that the building trades will gradually assimilate many of these materials if they should live up to the reputation established by their specialized wartime roles.

Acme Machine and Tool Takes On Two New Lines

Acme Machine and Tool Co. of Charlotte has taken over the exclusive manufacture and sales of the Herron lug strap support and the "Rockerhead" calendar racks for pickers, it is announced by R. J. Higginbotham, the company's president. In addition to these devices, Acme Machine and Tool Co. is the sole manufacturer of the Pierce bobbin lock motion, which, it is stated, has been installed on thousands of looms in over 200 mills within the past six months.

Landis Is Distributing Keller "Picker-Motor"

Oliver D. Landis of Charlotte has been appointed Southern agent for the Keller "Picker-Motor," a device for removing lint from around the rollers of roving and spinning frames while the machines are running. The Picker-Motor is manufactured by Keller Tool Co. of Grand Haven, Mich. Mr. Landis has several other textile mill equipment and supply accounts, including a complete line of leather belting and specialties which he markets under his own name.

Tesco Chemical Co. In New Offices

Tesco Chemical Co., an outgrowth of the textile chemical department of International Minerals and Chemical Corp., has opened its new office building on Northside Drive in Atlanta, Ga. The company's plant will continue operations at its Huff Road location until further building restrictions are lifted.

The company's chemicals are used in woolen, cotton, hosiery and rayon mills in the South. Some of its products are being distributed through jobbers. T. E. Schnieder formed the Tesco firm four years ago by purchasing the textile chemical department of International Minerals and Chemicals Corp. He was manager of the department.

Wellington Sears Bought By West Point Mfg. Co.

Wellington Sears Co., New York selling house, has been purchased by West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., accord-

ing to a joint statement by Charles A. Sweet and George H. Lanier, respective presidents of the two firms. "The long relation between the two organizations is secured by this arrangement," the statement announced, and "no changes in personnel or policies are presently contemplated." Wellington Sears Co. will continue its service to the mills it now represents.

Dow Corning Corp. Announces 'Silastic'

Dow Corning Corp. of Midland, Mich., recently announced the commercial availability of "Silastic," a silicone rubber which may be used in coating and laminating. Silastic stocks have been compounded for coating glass or asbestos cloth to produce flexible, waterproof, heat-stable, oil-resistant gaskets, diaphragms, tape and electrical insulation. Laminates may be made by curing under pressure multiple layers of Silastic coated inorganic fabrics.

In the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co. advertisement which appeared in the

July 1 issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN, a description of Guillet's interchangeable, taper fitting, case hardened roller necks included the following line: "Chromium plated flutes or 'plane' with proper spacing," etc. This should have read: "Chromium plated flutes or 'plain' with proper spacing," etc.

Renovation and expansion of the quarters occupied by J. W. Valentine Co., Inc., at 40 Worth Street, in New York, will shortly be completed. The company has added considerably more space to its offices and has rearranged the layout of the sales offices, executive quarters and clerical departments.

The Army is now in the process of converting 100,000 wool serge coats, now classified limited standard, into field jackets. Conservation of some 200,000 yards of 18-ounce serge—long a critical fabric in the Army's clothing supply program—and cash savings of about \$700,000 will be realized.

**VICTOR
MILL STARCH**

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Winner!*

Distributed by

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**THE KEEVER
STARCH CO.**
Columbus 15, Ohio



Sam F. Munn

of Greenville, S. C., Office

says:

Ste-Hed-Co

Hard Chrome Slasher Rods

can improve efficiency in your Slasher Room, whether you are running the coarsest cottons or the finest rayons.

Light weight—for ease in handling, tubular construction to insure rigidity and reduce weight, perfectly flared ends to prevent catching warp ends, Hard Chromed to prevent rust and wear, with the result that the warp yarn passes without the slightest obstruction or friction, improving production and quality.

Call in your nearest representative and begin at once to enjoy the many advantages of this, "Another Quality Product," by Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Have one of our local men tell you about our unsurpassed facilities.

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2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia 32, Pa.
and

SOUTHERN SHUTTLES DIVISION

621 East McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.

OPA Revises MAP Order for Fabrics

Five major changes, including the establishment of a modified 1944 base period, are contained in a revised Maximum Average Price order for manufacturers of woolen and worsted apparel fabrics, announced recently by OPA. Under the new base period provisions, most manufacturers will have as their maximum average prices 96 per cent of their 1944 averages. The former base period was the year 1943. The order also permits manufacturers to divide fabrics into categories with separate maximum average prices, provides standards for the issuance of individual adjustments, establishes an exemption level for low-priced producers, and allows temporary increases in manufacturers' maximum average prices. The change in the base period is expected to produce the same level of fabric prices that would have resulted from a 1943 base period with adjustments for individual mills, OPA said. Temporary third and fourth quarter increases in maximum average prices will delay the anticipated reduction in woolen and worsted fabric prices, but once the full MAP has been achieved, a larger proportion of clothing materials in the lower price lines should reach the civilian market, OPA said.

The new adjustment provisions, together with minor changes and a recent amendment to the wool MAP, are combined for the sake of clarity in one revised order effective as of July 1, 1945, the date the original order became operative. So that the new provisions may be taken into account by manufacturers preparing the base period reports, the deadline for filing of these reports is extended from July 15 to Aug. 25. Manufacturers who have already filed must submit revised reports. On and after Sept. 10, a manufacturer whose report has not been acknowledged by OPA may not deliver goods covered by the order. Two problems were involved in changing the base period for the manufacturers from 1943 to 1944, OPA explained. One was the effect of a War Production Board wool conservation order that until July 31, 1943, limited the use of virgin wool. This obliged mills to turn out fabrics containing wool wastes, cotton and rayon, and to make lighter-weight fabrics requiring less virgin wool. The other was the effect of purchases by the armed forces, which in both the base period and the current period, have caused many mills to deliver lines of fabrics unrepresentative of their normal civilian operations.

Sonneborn Describes Uses of Esterol

A new four-page technical folder released by the textile chemicals division of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York, describes various wet processing applications of Esterol, a concentrated synthetic wetting and rewetting agent. It shows how the use of Esterol results not only in greater economy and more efficient processing but also in higher speed of operation and production of superior quality goods. The folder explains many of the advantages in the use of Esterol for sanforizing, vat dyeing, general dyeing operations, worsted fulling, and warp sizing of rayons. Kier boiling of certain types of cotton goods, such as poplins and herringbone twills, it is stated, may be eliminated by the use of Esterol. By wetting the warp evenly with the sizing solution, Esterol, it is disclosed, promotes high slasher speeds and greater loom

efficiency in the warp-sizing of rayons. When Esterol is used in the fulling of worsteds, prior desizing is said to be unnecessary and subsequent scouring is facilitated. The folder suggests other useful applications of Esterol, all of which have been proved under exacting mill conditions. A copy of the folder may be obtained by writing to the textile chemicals division, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 88 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Atlas Powder To Build New Plant

Construction of an additional new chemical manufacturing unit, five miles south of Wilmington, Del., to cost more than a million dollars, including cost of equipment, has been authorized by WPB, M. J. Creighton, general manager of the industrial chemicals department of Atlas Powder Co., has announced. Actual construction work will get under way in about 60 days, and it is expected that the completed unit will be in production about a year from that time. The new facilities will consist of several buildings located to the east of the present plant. They will be devoted to the manufacture of the chemical, sorditol, used by textile, food, paint, pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and many other manufacturers. The construction of the new plant addition will more than double present capacity.

Suppliers Are Given Free Goods Ruling

Suppliers of cotton, wool and rayon textiles who have received military and other cancellations because of cut-backs can use the left-over material for the production of free goods, to the extent that this is permitted under the M-388 cloth allocation series, WPB announced recently. The agency pointed out that disposition of the material remaining is governed by the provisions of the M-388 series, and that these provisions supersede the cancellation provisions of M-328, Schedule B, which sets up restrictions on textile preference ratings. The provision, outlined in Direction 19 to M-328, applies only to fabric contained in the M-388 a, b and c essential schedules.

Extra Fabric Not for Free Market

When bleaching and finishing operations result in a "stretch" in the original yardage of cloth, this extra fabric cannot be sold on the free market, but must be calculated in the amount set aside for rated orders under M-388 if the fabric is on the schedule, according to WPB. The agency's clarification was contained in Interpretation 4 to M-388, the cloth distributing order. It was pointed out that in the bleaching and sanforizing process cloth often "stretches" considerably. The interpretation states that such yardage gained by the "stretch" of the fabric, and which becomes the property of the finisher, is subject to the set-aside provision of M-388.

In a move to conserve further the nation's stockpile of natural rubber, rayon tire cord will now be used in the production of five smaller sizes of truck tires for which only cotton tire cord had previously been authorized, WPB has announced. This action was made possible partly by an increase in the production of rayon tire cord and partly because of reduced requirements for military tires.



Ste-Hed-Co.
QUALITY LOOM RAYON EQUIPMENT

H. D. Hammond
of our Philadelphia Office

says:

"If your Mill is operating on rayon, acetate or other yarns in this category

Investigate
Ste-Hed-Co.
Stainless Steel
Heddles and Reeds

If you have not done so—

Then you are not taking advantage of the additional savings that Ste-Hed-Co' Stainless Steel Heddles and Reeds offer you.

Proven advantages that have been reported by mills already using the stainless steel as standard equipment.

- LESS discarded heddles and reeds due to rust.
- LESS accumulation of sizing on heddles and reeds.
- LESS seconds by particles settling on heddles and reeds.
- LESS time spent cleaning heddles and reeds.

Without a doubt you will agree this all helps to improve the quality of your fabrics and at the same time is a saving.

Do not hesitate to contact us for we desire to cooperate with you.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.
2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia 32, Pa.
and
SOUTHERN SHUTTLES DIVISION
621 East McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.

The Post-War Fiber Situation

(Continued from Page 22)—so-called "have-not" nations, we now have the best possible opportunity to rectify those policies and practices.

With respect to synthetics other than rayon, it may be said that they are more competitive among and between themselves than they are with cotton. Synthetics for the most part have a limited range of properties rather than an extensively diverse range which characterizes cotton and makes averaging necessary. The protein synthetic fibers, derived from milk, soybeans, peanuts and corn germs are highly competitive among themselves. As a competitive group the protein synthetics seek to displace wool and mohair and do not constitute a direct threat to cotton. Moreover, the basic raw material from which this class of synthetic fibers is derived is protein, and the world's most abundant and perhaps most economical source of protein is the cotton seed.

Cotton fiber functions to make the protein class of synthetic fibers merchantable as fabrics. The protein synthetics have a range of limitations which are compensated for thorough blending with cotton, and this class of synthetics has at least operated to give cotton a wider utility.

The other synthetics, particularly those derived from vinyl resins (produced from air, coal, water, gas and salt), are in fact thermoplastic materials, and as plastic materials will operate to greatly expand the over-all utility of cotton in applications or compositions which cannot be achieved by cotton alone. I am thinking particularly of such cotton compositions as "cottonleather." Moreover, the synthetics in the form of resins have operated to make practical non-

woven cotton fiber compositions, such as disposable towels, which are pioneering a field of utilization for cotton which gives promise of providing an extensive market for cotton fiber.

I believe that the synthetic resins, from which synthetic fibers are derived, as plastic materials applied to cotton, will open up fields of utilization for cotton much wider and more extensive than their cost to the cotton industry as competitive fibers. This applies even to the glass fibers competition which is not a synthetic in the sense of rayon, nylon, vinyon or the others. Glass is almost pure silica and in the recent past Syton, a silica composition, has been developed and applied to cotton to enhance yarn strength, with significantly favorable results.

By and large, synthetics pose an apparent threat to cotton fiber utilization. It is only a threat, however, and as a threat it constitutes a warning. We cannot sit idly by in the face of the developing synthetic fiber industry and expect cotton to maintain its competitive position without the use of applied energy on our part. Synthetics pose only an apparent threat because the chemical elements, which make synthetic fibers possible, by their very nature have an application to cotton fiber, whereby the utility of cotton fiber is expanded into new applications or its natural properties enhanced.

American Viscose Sales Show Increase

Net sales by American Viscose Corp. for the first six months of 1945 were \$60,158,314, an 11 per cent increase over the \$54,259,938 figure for the corresponding period of 1944, according to a company announcement.

SODIUM SULPHIDE



The Sodium Sulphide produced by our method is clean, and our Sodium Sulphide STRIPS are of the right thickness to prevent dust losses, yet dissolve easily

BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION
OFFICE AND WORKS: SOUTH CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Manufacturers of High Quality Sodium Sulphide for Over a Quarter of a Century

Allocation Controls On Chemicals Removed

Allocation controls have been removed from chlorinated paraffins, the War Production Board has announced.

Chlorinated paraffins, used primarily as a coating for textiles, were placed under allocation control of Schedule 57 of M-300 in October, 1944. With military requirements decreased, the supply is now substantially in excess of requirements. Chlorinated paraffins are also used as oil additives.

Ultramarine blue, paraffin wax, pine tar, urea and melamine aldehyde molding compounds, and urea and melamine aldehyde resins, except those used for protective coatings, and vulcanized fiber tubing have been removed from the direct allocation control of the general chemicals allocation order, M-300, and transferred to Order M-340, the miscellaneous order, which assures the meeting of military and other essential requirements, but provides no assistance for the obtaining of the remaining requirements, WPB has announced. This is in line with the WPB policy of relaxing controls when conditions permit, the agency explained.

The amended M-340 provides that no producer is required to make deliveries during the succeeding calendar month on any purchase order for chemicals controlled by M-340 that is placed with him less than ten days before the close of the preceding calendar month. Purchase orders carrying AAA ratings are not affected by this action. This provision was made because orders placed

at the end of the month upset production schedules. Urea and melamine aldehyde resins, other than urea and melamine aldehyde protective coating resins, have been transferred from Schedule 34 of M-300 to M-340.

Drastic Cutback Given Rayon Tire Cord

A cutback of 12 million pounds annually in the rayon tire cord program, affecting the Marcus Hook, Pa., and Parkersburg, W. Va., plants of American Viscose Corp., has been confirmed by the rubber bureau of the War Production Board. The cutback will lower the third-quarter production schedule from 55 to 52 million pounds, it was said, with 44 million pounds available for domestic use after deducting eight million pounds for export.

Opinions regarding the post-war position of rayon tire cords are reported to vary considerably. The belief that only 50 per cent of the present high tenacity yarn production would be required for tires after V-J Day is held by some persons in the trade. They base their prediction on the belief that such yarns would be required only for peacetime military use, aircraft and heavy bus and truck tires.

Not all in the trade, however, believe that as much as 50 per cent of the present high-tenacity capacity will be available for non-tire uses. A number hold the opinion that rayon cords will become increasingly important for lighter tires, asserting that these already have proved their worth in road tests. It also is their belief that new industrial uses will develop for this type of rayon.

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Low stretch cords—floating in rubber carry load, take shock.

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Cotton Goods Market

Many selling houses are reported as extremely hesitant about releasing goods at the present time because of the reports of further ceiling increases being under OPA consideration. Mills are reported urging customers to "wait and see". The only reported activity was the movement of insignificant quantities of goods on high priorities for quick delivery.

In spite of the issuance of adjustable pricing by OPA, many mills whose goods came under its provisions, have not assumed a forward position, rather they have adopted an extremely cautious attitude with regard to the release of goods, preferring to see the actual prices before selling. They contend that even a four per cent boost in ceilings will not be enough to cover increased operating and labor expenses. Many textile men feel that OPA should grant open pricing on a straight basis and only reach a final figure after direct consultations with the industry.

The one-cent a pound premium for grey herringbone drills made to Army specifications may be charged for 40,000,000 yards of these goods soon to be allocated by the War Production Board for use in civilian work clothing, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The action is effective as of Aug. 1 through Nov. 15, 1945.

At the Army's suggestion, OPA is permitting manufacturers of these drills for civilian use to charge the one-cent premium, so that production may continue without interruption until the Army resumes its purchases of the fabrics. The Army has indicated that its procurement would suffer if production were to be halted temporarily. WPB is requiring that the fabrics, although sold for civilian use, nevertheless meet the military standards.

The representatives of the automotive industry who were told that they would find sufficient goods in the open market to satisfy present needs, are said to have been very disappointed over the quantities of goods they actually did find available. Most of the cloth they are looking for, it is reported, is 100 per cent on rated orders, such as sheetings, Class A and B, and osnaburgs.

The issuance of Direction 5 to Order L-99, allowing print cloth manufacturers to change the 39-inch, 80x80, 4.00 yard, to an 80x72, in order to increase the output of this vitally needed fabric, will not cause many print cloth mills to make immediate change-overs, in the opinion of several leading print cloth sources.

One Worth Street house reports that it will require some time before customers are called in and decisions reached and in his opinion his customers will in all probability prefer the 80x80 to the lower pick construction.

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Cotton Yarns Market

No relief in cotton yarns is seen by the sale trade until Japan is out of the war, regardless of the cotton order amendments which have been issued in recent weeks. A slight increase in supply in weaving yarns, but less for the knitting trade, is reported from Philadelphia, as demands pour into the trade for all kinds of yarns.

With two months remaining in the third quarter, sale yarn men see no relief for civilian manufacturing supplies before Oct. 1. The M-317B amendment has caused such a furore in the trade that it is suspected other orders of similar nature, under which there is actually no relief, may be forthcoming.

That priority orders may absorb many of the coarse yarns freed by WPB recently is the opinion of several cotton yarn sources. These centers point out that by the time priority business is cleared from mills' books, there will be much less than 20 per cent production available for non-rated users.

Carpet manufacturers are wondering when they are going to get supplies now that their looms are gradually being converted back to peacetime products. The third-quarter is slipping by rapidly and as yet WPB has made no provisions to provide this trade with yarns.

Trading in the combed yarn section is also at a standstill because of the sold-up condition of the spinners' market. Dealers say that combed yarn mills are hard pressed to meet the demands of the military for water repellent fabrics and other items.

The Bureau of the Census has announced that, according to preliminary figures, 23,140,502 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on June 30, 1945, of which 22,188,330 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 22,167,678 in May, 22,158,674 in April, 22,232,168 in March, 22,223,848 in February, 1945, and 22,379,602 in June, 1944.

The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 9,239,765,994, an average of 339 per spindle in place, compared with 9,634,335,228, an average of 416 per spindle in place for last month, and 9,711,397,520, an average of 417 per spindle in place, for June, 1944. Based on an activity of 80 hours per week, cotton spindles in the United States were operated during June at 118.8 per cent capacity. The percentage on the same activity basis was 114.8 for May, 116.9 for April, 121.8 for March, 122.2 for February, 1945, and 118.5 for June, 1944.

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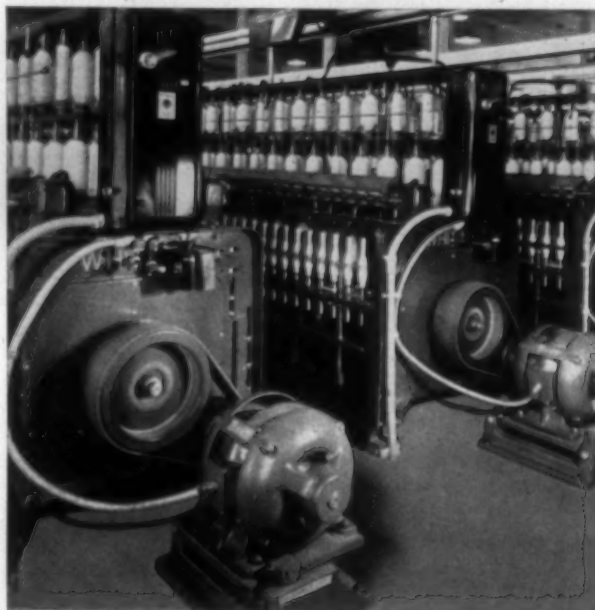
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Increased Civilian Color Quotas Sought

Recommendation that dyestuff controls be partially relaxed to allow dyestuff consumers to increase their color quotas for civilian use was made to WPB by the dyestuff industry advisory committee at a recent meeting, WPB has reported. The committee proposed that the agency amend M-103, the dyestuff conservation order, to permit dyestuff consumers to increase their Class A and B dye allotment immediately to 25 per cent of their total Class A and Class B dye purchases in the 1941 base period. The limitation has been ten per cent, with no Class A dyestuff permitted for civilian use. The recommended change would make available a dyer's entire color allotment in Class A dyestuff if he so desired, the committee said. They emphasized that the relaxation of restrictions on Class A colors, which have been reserved for the military, would be for the third quarter only.

The committee further proposed increasing the quotas on Class C dyes from ten per cent to 17½ per cent and Class D dyes from 15 per cent to 20 per cent. All percentages are calculated on purchases made during the 1941 base period. The proposals, WPB said, would be given immediate consideration, and an amendment issued about Aug. 1. It will be retroactive to July 1. The recommendations resulted from Army cutbacks that released a quantity of herringbone twill for civilian use. The committee said that any fabric processor who has twill on hand but has insufficient coloring matter to prepare it for civilian use may obtain relief by applying for authorization direct to the textile, clothing and leather bureau, WPB, Washington 25, D. C.

Controlled Materials Are Made Available

As part of the drive to increase textile production 30 per cent, an additional allotment of controlled materials, such as steel, will be made available to manufacturers for construction of new textile machinery, states the War Production Board. Additional allotments for this purpose are intended to fill highly essential orders required for increase in production of textiles. Consequently any manufacturer who receives such an additional allotment of controlled materials may sell any machinery produced in accordance with the allotment only on orders that bear preference ratings assigned by WPB on Form 1319.

Fair Treatment Is Urged for Industry

Prophesying great things to come in South Carolina's textile industry, T. Frank Watkins of Anderson, S. C., general counsel for the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, added the provision, "unless the politicians sell our wage earners down the river." The Columbia, S. C., Rotary Club luncheon speaker said that the industry needed a "fair and considerate treatment" in South Carolina. "We may forget export (textile) business as a factor of any consequence to us, but the 48 United States will, for the foreseeable future, furnish a market for the product of all the spindles now in this county. If we can hold this market against imports from low-wage countries, we can continue to grow with the population."

Providing the textile industry in South Carolina gets the fair treatment, Mr. Watkins said that "I feel that we should



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be able to hold and expand textiles in South Carolina. We are, as a whole, making much finer goods than we did 20 and even ten years ago. Many mills have gone into rayon, either pure or in mixture with cotton. There is lots of room for further diversification. There should be considerable expansion of finishing, bleaching, dyeing and printing plants in the state." He said that the tax structure "is not as bad as it has been pictured," and he asserted that the State Tax Commission has been "fair to and co-operative" with the industry.

Tubize Organizes Seven New Divisions

Tubize Rayon Corp. is making comprehensive organizational changes designed to mobilize the company's administrative resources in anticipation of post-war growth, it was stated in New York recently by John E. Bassill, president, at a luncheon of the company's executives at Union League Club in honor of Mr. Bassill's 25th year of service with Tubize, which itself is 25 years old this year. Honored with Mr. Bassill was E. R. Van Vliet, new executive vice-president, who also celebrated his 25th year of service with the company.

Seven divisions have been created in the change of the administrative structure of the company, four changes of which represent the elevation to major importance activities which Mr. Bassill and his assistants have carried on in connection with other projects. Three divisions—yarns, fabrics and finance—although already established departments, have been reorganized and elevated

to divisional status to more effectively integrate them with the activities of the other departments in the net set-up. "The organization changes we are now making are a necessary first step in winning for Tubize its full share in the growing market for rayon and rayon fabrics," Mr. Bassill said. In order to improve our position in this rapidly growing industry we have laid careful plans to make the best use of experience and the talents we have developed within our organization during the past 25 years and any new experience and talents we can attract to it."

The new departments and their managers are: economics and management division, Leonard Kuvin, director; industrial and human relations division, Jack Wolff, director; yarn division, R. C. Jones, vice-president; technical division, Carl R. Dolmetsch, assistant director; fabrics division, Harry Gold, vice-president; controller's division, G. T. Adams; financial division, F. P. Huff, secretary and treasurer.

New Goodyear Plant To Make Plastics

Construction of a vinyl plastics plant at Niagara Falls, N. Y., by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. for the manufacture of a group of plastics made from acetylene derived from lime and coke will begin shortly. The new plant's product which will be used in the manufacture of transparent packaging film, for wire insulation, fabric coatings, flooring, wall coverings and adhesives, will be shipped to other plants for processing.

Bigger Cylinders to Increase Production

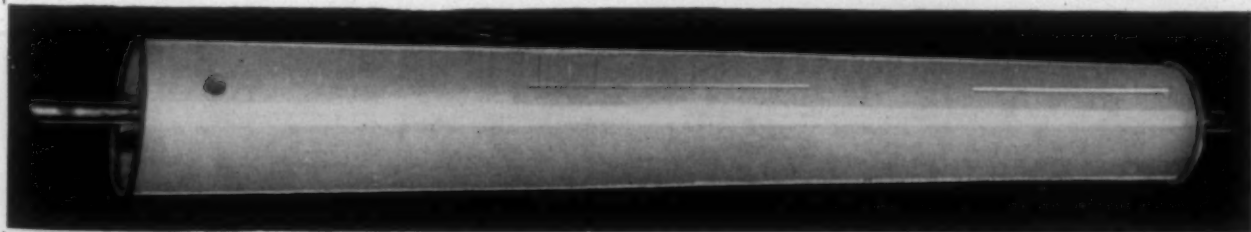
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Applications of Melamine Described

The many applications of the chemical melamine in the plastics, textile, paper, leather, chemical, paint and allied industries are described in a 24-page booklet of American Cyanamid Co., one of the first to recognize the possibilities in melamine and to make it available to American industry on a commercial scale. The booklet supplements the numerous technical publications relating to the various applications of melamine and the chemical compounds in which it is used. Among the applications of melamine described are its use in the shrinkage control of wool; in water repellents for fabrics, and in the production of the chemical equivalent of distilled water.

Dyeing With Pigment Colors Outlined

Dyeing with pigment colors is described in a new booklet issued by Aridye Corp., Fair Lawn, N. J. This booklet outlines the processes employed for pad dyeing cotton, rayon, spun rayon, nylon, and other fabrics with pigmented emulsions of the oil-in-water type. Subjects discussed include storage and handling of pigment colors, clears, and solvents; preparation of padding liquor; and methods and equipment for padding, pre-drying, drying, and curing. Also cited are the advantages of pigment colors for producing plain shades having a high degree of fastness to light and laundering.

Adjustable Pricing Basis Is Permitted

Manufacturers of flat-woven fabrics for automobiles are permitted to sell on adjustable pricing basis pending issuance of a new price regulation covering these goods, OPA has announced. This adjustable pricing order, effective as of June 26, 1945, permits a manufacturer to collect from his customers at a later date the difference between his current price ceilings and any higher price ceilings eventually issued by OPA. Since several manufacturers have individual letters from OPA permitting them to sell goods on "open billing," this action is made retroactive to June 26, 1945, the date of the first letter.

The reconversion of the auto industry will create a heavy demand for these fabrics, which are used as upholstery covering for auto seats, sidewall and headlinings, OPA explained. When the war halted auto production, manufacturers were left with a surplus of flat fabrics, and these were largely diverted to the home decorating and related fields. This new use brought the fabrics within the coverage of the regulation on woven decorative fabrics. Now that production of these fabrics for use in autos is being resumed, the regulation on woven decorative fabrics is no longer suitable, and a new regulation must be drafted, OPA said. Adjustable pricing

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ing is being authorized for these manufacturers to carry them over the interim period before the regulation is issued, and to prevent uncertainty over future ceilings from impeding sales and deliveries.

Arnold, Hoffman Expands Charlotte Branch

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., manufacturer of textile specialties, has completed plans for expanding its plant at Charlotte, it has been announced by Walter T. Bunce, manager of the Charlotte branch. The expansion program includes construction of an addition to the plant at 2130 North Tryon Street and enlarging its operations to include the manufacture of various products for use of textile concerns in a number of Southern states. Headquarters of the company are in Providence, R. I., but the Charlotte branch has been established for 40 years. During this period it has served as headquarters for a number of salesmen who have represented the company in the Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and other Southern states.

Jenks & Ballou, industrial engineers of Providence, have completed plans for the plant addition and work is expected to begin within the next month or six weeks. It will contain approximately 30,000 square feet of floor space, and will be 100 by 210 feet in size. Most of the new building will be two stories high and a part of it will be one story. There will be a spur track 690 feet in length, the length of the company's property. A complete new laboratory will be installed in the new building. Such products as sulphonated softeners, oils, wax emulsions, printing gums, dextrines and cationic softeners will be manufactured.

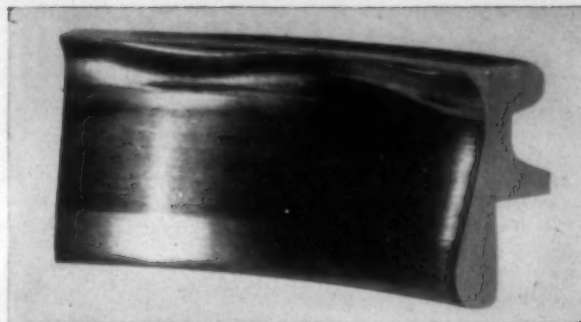
Accident Rate Lower in N. C. Mills

A total of 7,429,020 man-hours were worked by 63 North Carolina textile mills, during the first six months of the 1945 statewide safety contest, without a single disabling injury, according to E. G. Padgett, safety director of the North Carolina Industrial Commission. The safety contests are annually sponsored by the Industrial Commission and the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, and were first started in 1936. "We are pleased with the accident frequency rate being made in the contest this year," Mr. Padgett stated. "The average frequency this year is 13.72 compared with 15.50 during the 1944 contest. This indicates additional efforts are being put forward this year in order that time lost on account of accidents may be reduced to a minimum."

Fiber Society Cancels Fall Meeting

The fall meeting of the Industrial Fiber Society scheduled for September at the Philadelphia Textile Institute has been canceled. The present travel situation along with the fact that many of the society's members are out of the states on special government and Army assignments caused the arrangements committee to make the recommendation that the fall meeting not be held.

Neisler Mills Co., selling agency located for many years at 66 Worth Street in New York, has taken a large suite of offices at 40 Worth Street. After extensive alterations, the Neisler firm will occupy the new space on or about Nov. 1.



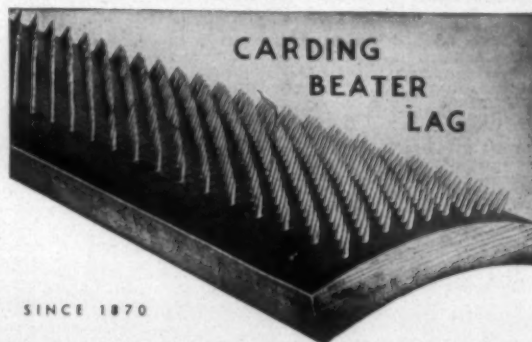
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ACME MACHINE & TOOL CO., 2516 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.

ACME STEEL CO., 2838 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 603 Stewart Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. F. H. Webb, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Sales Reps.: C. A. Carrell, 523 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga.; Phone Dearborn 6267; Marcus M. Brown, 1231 Lexington Ave. (Phone 8583), Charlotte, N. C.; William G. Polley, 937 Cherokee Lane, Signal Mountain, Tenn.; Phone Chattanooga 4-2635; John C. Brill, 309 Magazine St., New Orleans, La.; Phone Magnolia 4859. Warehouses at Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.; New Orleans, La.

AKRON BELTING CO., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.; The Akron Belting Co., 406 S. 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLADDIN LABORATORIES, INC., 68 William St., New York 5, N. Y. Sou. Repr.: J. W. Baldwin, 124 E. Third St., Charlotte, N. C. Phone 3-2252.

ALLEN CO., 440 River Road, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Repr.: L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, S. C.

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AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

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ARKANSAS CO., INC., P. O. Box 210, Newark, N. J. Sou. Repr.: Jasper M. Brown, 1204 Greenwood Cliff, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK CO., Industrial Div., Textile Products Section, Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC., Providence, R. I. Sou. Headquarters, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.; Mgr., Walter T. Bunce, Phone 2-4073; Technical Service men: Reid Tull, 116 W. Thomas St., Salisbury, N. C.; Phone 1497-J; Philip L. Lavioie, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.; John H. Graham, P. O. Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Phone 2922; John R. Brown, P. O. Box 749, Trussville, Ala.; Phone 127; Warehouse, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATWOOD MACHINE CO., Stonington, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Fred Sails, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, 1001 S. Marshall St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; 885 Drewery St., Atlanta, Ga.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Warehouse and Sou. Distributor, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

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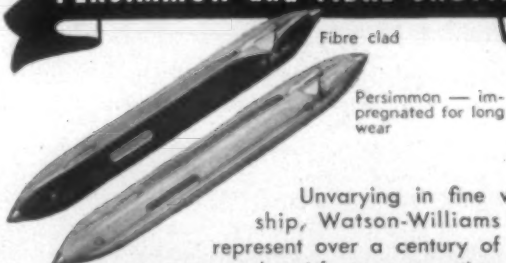
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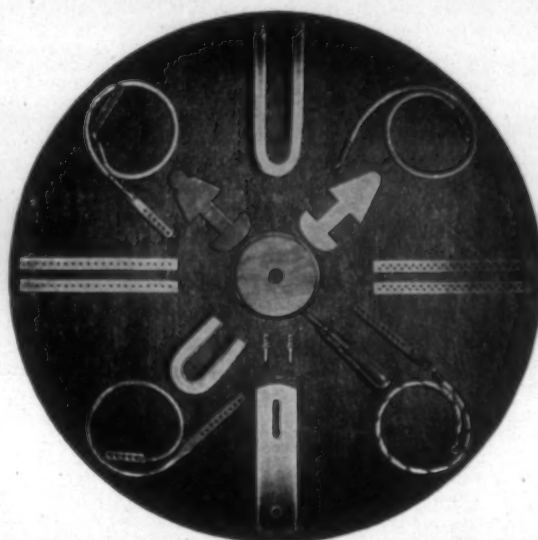
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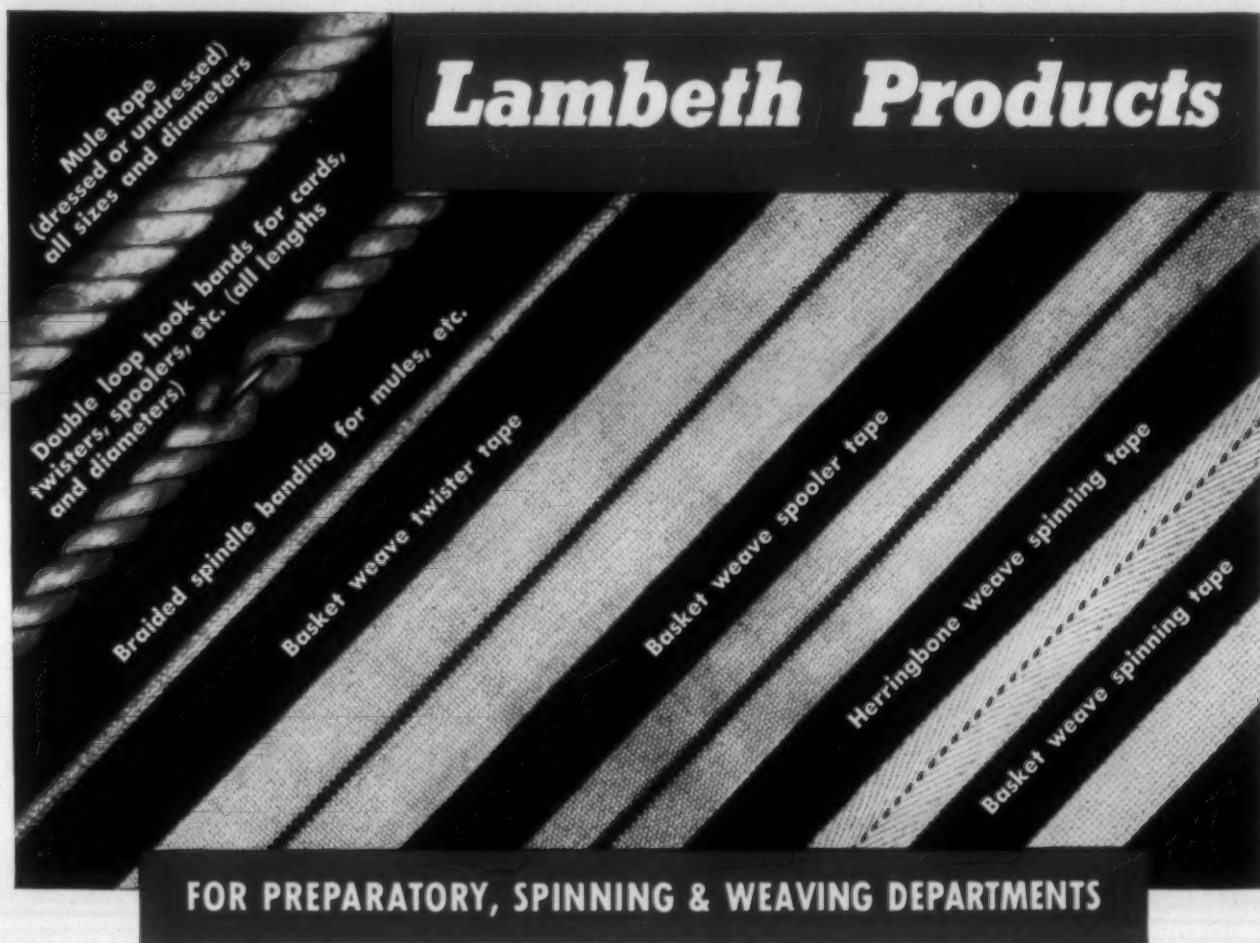
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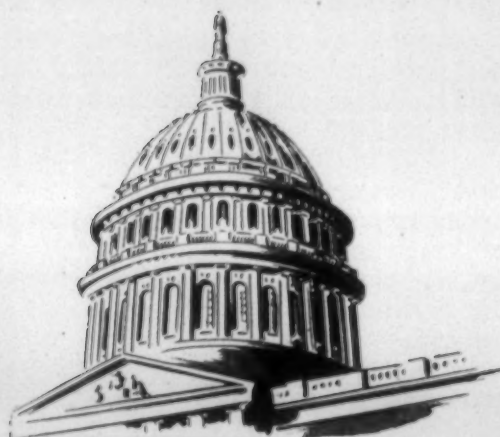


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WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]



RECONVERSION PLANS OF THE GOVERNMENT are rapidly taking shape and aim is to perfect them well before Japan quits. Surrender of Japan is not in sight, but war may take sudden turn, and end. Government wants to be ready for whatever happens.

Economic and industrial controls are being eased to allow increasing output of civilian goods, but in heavy war production areas they are being maintained. Intention is to continue them in some measure well into the reconversion period. WPB hopes for end of priorities on materials for civilian industry by Jan. 1, followed by a season of "voluntary rationing" within industry. But this hinges on when the war ends, and outlook later this fall for next year.

Manpower controls in some form will continue until the war's end, but application will be increasingly less stringent. WMC is relaxing controls in some areas and abolishing them in others, but holding tight in war production centers and industries whose capacity outputs are needed.

More workers are becoming available for civilian goods production, or shifting into war production where manpower shortage is acute. Textile industry stands to benefit in growing measure from shifts. WMC is insisting on redirecting workers and opposing WPB's plan to concentrate civilian goods outputs in areas with already heavy concentrations of war production.

Release of men from armed forces under "point system" will increase rapidly during rest of the year. No men of 30 or more are likely to be called in draft, but deferred men and 4-F's are due for rescreening and may be called up. Army feels with veterans returning there's less need for occupational deferment.

Re-employment in reconversion period is getting close attention of both Congress and labor agencies of the government. Hope is to induce each community to set up a management-labor-local government committee to deal with local re-employment, and assist in redistributing workers from war production industries. Problem is deemed too big for the Federal government to handle alone.

After general economic objectives have been defined, both Congress and the administration are showing a determination to leave reconversion as much as possible in the hands of private industry. Emphatic opposition exists in Congress to use Federal subsidies in providing "full employment," and the administration wants well-rounded programs ready which will be applicable to industry, business, finance and agriculture. The President is insistent that the government's role be severely restricted.

Revival of Federal subsidies and make-work projects is not in

prospect if the President can avoid it. He is prepared to crack management and labor heads to gain effective co-operation and co-ordination of reconversion process without new WPA projects or pump priming.

Sharp crack-down on the widening prevalence of strikes is imminent with the President's return. There's a feeling labor is letting down on its "no strike" pledge because of change in administration and apparent approach of war's end. Labor leaders are being called in by the new Secretary of Labor and urged to co-operate, or else. It's the first semblance of a crack-down on labor in more than 12 years.

Department of Labor is being reconstructed, and will reclaim bureaus lost in the wartime shuffle. Merging will probably include the reclamation of the United States Employment Service, and may include the National Labor Relations Board. No profound changes in national labor policy are in prospect, however.

Labor leaders no longer come and go at will at the White House, or hold any powers of veto, but are still a potent factor. A complete realignment of the forces that run government is under way. Business men are finding the President and new cabinet members accessible and candid.

The Burton-Ball-Hatch labor relations bill, charting a new industrial program for the post-war period, and scrapping much of existing labor laws, is due to get consideration as soon as Congress reconvenes. The present bill is a "framework", to be revised and amended as a plan for difficult days ahead.

Strong sentiment exists in the House to impose checks on strikes, require registration of unions and financial accountings, and hold them accountable for their acts, in any labor legislation that is enacted. Labor will fight proposed measures, but little opposition exists to calling up the B-B-H bill, once it is whipped into shape, and passing it.

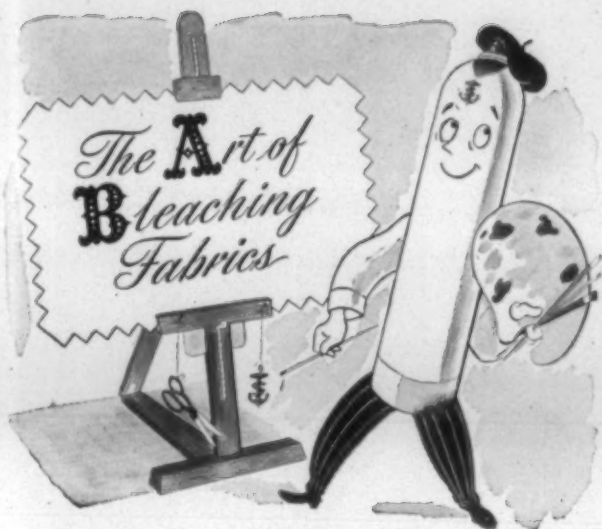
Fair Employment Practices legislation, envisioning the permanent establishment of FEPC, is dead for this session of Congress. FEPC continues for one year only because of a legislative maneuver and "horse trade" giving it half of the desired appropriation for this fiscal year, but with a warning to close up and quit.

Contact of the American Federation of Labor with the new administration is closer than at any time in many years. In the same degree, the largely exclusive contracts of the CIO with high agencies of government is visibly weakening. New Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach is by no means of CIO cleavage; he's been close to AFL for many years. AFL is in higher favor in the administration than at any time since the advent of the New Deal.

The Nation's cotton stockpile, estimated at 14,000,000 bales when the war ends, is getting serious attention. The rest of the world has another 14,000,000 bales, available at about 13 cents a pound. Plan is to gradually release the government's holdings and attempt new production controls.

Shift to less cotton production in the Southern states is under study by the Department of Agriculture, through introduction of crop substitutes. Increased output of long staple and Delta cotton would be encouraged. Aim is to set up a five or ten-year readjustment program, and stabilize production in this country.

Outcome of the British election brought the most stunning surprise of the year to official Washington. World trade plans are being re-examined, and British importers who have bought large amounts of U. S. goods and hoped for dollar loans to pay for them, face tightening purse strings on this side.



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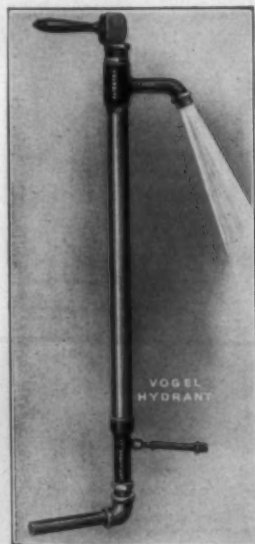
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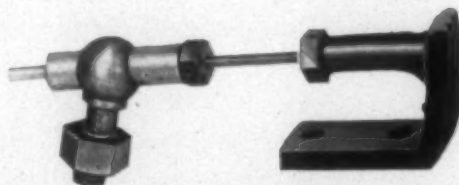
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WPB Eases Grip On Sale Yarn

Relaxation of the requirement that spinning mills sell carded cotton weaving sale yarn in counts other than 9's through 14's only to fill orders bearing preference ratings was reported recently by WPB. At the same time, rated requirements for most knitting yarns were increased. Spinning mills now are required to sell 80 per cent of their output of cotton weaving yarns to fill rated orders, and therefore may distribute 20 per cent of their total production on unrated orders through normal channels, unless rated orders are received in excess of 80 per cent of production. Reduction up to 20 per cent in the amount of these types of yarns that must be sold on rated orders is possible because delivery of some rated orders has been deferred, and some military orders for numbered duck, produced largely in carpet mills, have been cut back. This action has been effected through revision of the distribution schedule in Order M-317B (cotton sale yarn production and distribution), as amended July 21, 1945.

WPB emphasized, however, that carded cotton weaving single and ply sale yarns in counts of 9's through 14's still must be sold exclusively on rated orders. This restriction will continue in effect as long as military requirements for Army type duck and military webbings remain at their present high level, WPB added. In conformity with Direction 9 to Order M-317, the distribution schedule of the amended M-317B now requires all users of carded cotton single or ply sale yarns (exclusive of machine knitting yarns) in counts of 9's through 14's for military and non-military purposes to apply for preference ratings on Form WPB-2842. WPB also pointed out that the revised distribution schedule of the amended M-317B requires mills to sell at least 90 per cent of their production of carded cotton machine knitting yarns in counts of 14's and coarser to fill rated orders. The minimum percentage of production of all other types of carded knitting yarns that must be sold on rated orders has been increased to 80 per cent, in order to meet military requirements and to assist in increasing the supplies of underwear, work socks, and certain other scarce civilian items. If rated orders representing more than these percentages of any mill's production of these types of knitting yarns are received, they must be filled to the full extent of the mill's production, since mills are permitted to reject rated orders only if they exceed 100 per cent of their production.

Provision has been made to insure the meeting of continuing military requirements for certain types of combed cotton yarn fabrics with facilities that were converted for this purpose in the second quarter, WPB has announced. This action has been effected through amendment of Direction 11 to Order M-317, July 14, 1945.

Under the amended direction, each combed yarn fabric mill is required to produce, per quarter, at least three times as many yards of each of the required fabrics (listed in Schedule A of the direction) as it produced in June, 1945. Quarterly production of the listed military fabrics previously was required to be maintained at the level achieved in the fourth quarter of 1944.

In accordance with revised military requirements, 11 classes of fabrics have been removed from the schedule in the amended direction, and seven other classes have been added. The newly added fabrics include five-ounce cotton oxford cloth, five-ounce cotton uniform twill cloth, and

marquisette. Fabrics that are removed from Schedule A include certain types of high-count lawn, cambric, seersucker and other combed cotton textiles. The fabrics removed from the schedule are still being purchased by the armed services, but the quantities now needed represent a smaller proportion of total production than formerly.

Over-all military requirements for combed cotton yarn fabrics in the third quarter will continue at approximately the second quarter level, WPB said. The provision requiring combed cotton yarn fabric mills to set aside at least 50 per cent of their weekly poundage of combed sliver production for making yarns suitable for the required fabrics has been removed in the amended direction. The requirement that combed cotton yarn fabric mills operate twister spindles exclusively to make ply combed yarns for the required fabrics also has been removed.

The exemption from price control for 29 combed cotton fabrics in the gray and finished states, produced for the War Department under WPB direction, has been extended from the former expiration date of July 16 to Dec. 31 of this year, OPA has announced.

In addition, seven new fabrics have been added to the 29 constructions originally included in the exemption. Two of these are carded oxford cloths, and the remaining five are combed cloths, including marquistes that will be sold in the gray to laminators who will make moisture-proof wrapping for ordnance.

The exemption applies to finished goods for which military contracts are signed before Dec. 31. It also applies to gray goods for which contracts are signed with converters during the same period, provided the converters are under contract to the War Department for finished fabrics made of these gray goods.

New Cloth Count Proposed By WPB

To increase the production of cloth used for military underwear shorts, outer shirts and adhesive tape, WPB has notified print cloth manufacturers that they may drop eight threads per inch for faster weaving. The change will have only slight effect on the durability of the cloth, WPB said. The notification, contained in Direction 5 to Order L-99, which controls print cloth construction, informed all producers having looms now operating on 80 x 80 per inch print cloth 39 inches wide, that they may change the construction to 80 x 72 per inch, or eight threads lighter. However, before changing to the new cloth count, manufacturers must assure WPB that the proposed change can be made without interfering with deliveries against contracts already entered into on 80 threads, and that the purchasers are willing to accept the new weight. Manufacturers who plan to make the change should notify the WPB textile, clothing and leather bureau, Washington 25, D. C. Since it may be necessary to retain some production of 80 pick fabrics, WPB may issue specific directions to some producers, prohibiting the manufacturer of the lower pick construction to some degree.

First large-scale production of acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acetone, methanol and formaldehyde by a new process using natural gases as raw material has begun at the new plant of Celanese Corp. of America near Bishop, Tex., the first unit of which recently started operations.

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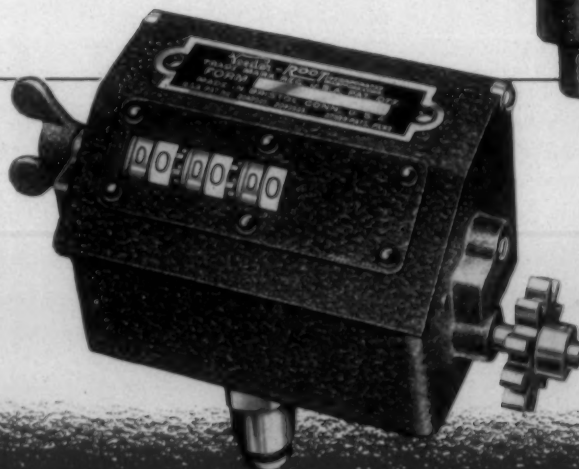
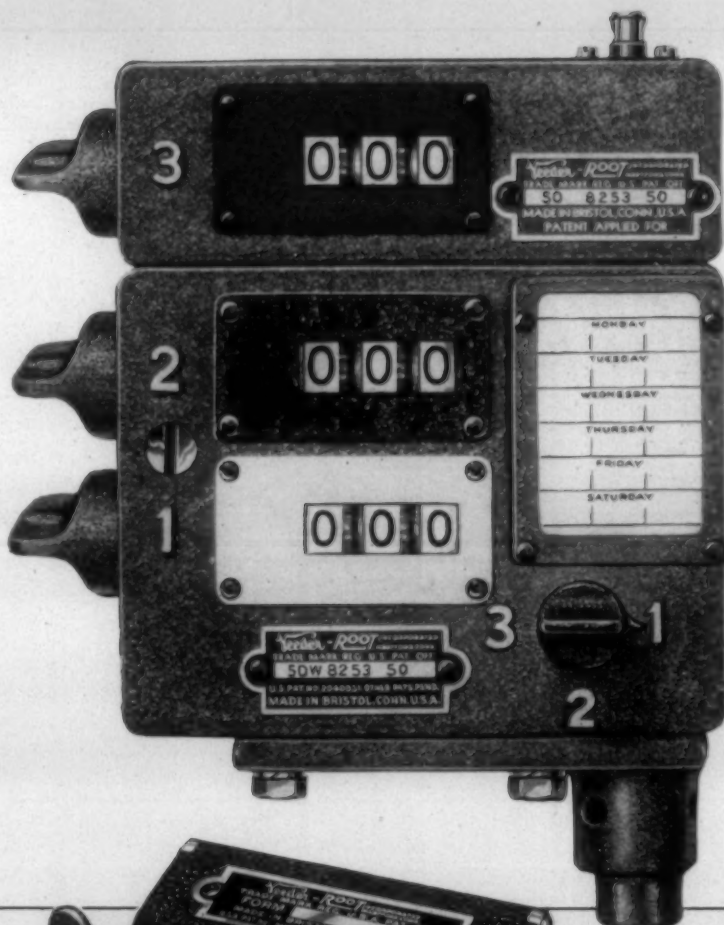
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